

FROM WASHINGTON.

Colored Soldiers Cause the Administration an Anxious Moment.

MISSOURI'S REPUBLICAN COLONY OBJECTS TO POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

St. Louis Sub-Treasurer Matters Discussed—The President's Contempted Outing—Gen. Spaulding's Dangerous Ill—Progress of the Original Package Case—The Crop Bulletin—Capital Outings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The colored soldier is on top to-day and he and his brethren are consequently in high spirits. The President has declared that the order disbanding the two colored battalions and mustering them out of the National Guard of the District, issued by Gen. Ordway, Wednesday, shall not be carried out, and that if there is to be any reduction of the guard in the District on account of the lack of the army fund it shall not be made from a color line. This resolution came from a conference which the President had with Gen. Ordway at 10 o'clock, and later with a large delegation of colored men representing the negro population of the District, who called on him by appointment about an hour later.

The President and Gen. Ordway went over the entire case, it is supposed, and during the conversation the former indicated very clearly that he was not in sympathy with the idea of mustering out the colored troops alone. He made mention of various ways in which the deficiency might be met, particularly by a popular subscription, which, he said, would save the credit of the District Guard. When Gen. Ordway left, in about half an hour, he had a very definite understanding that his order will have to be revoked, either by means of another order or by an understanding with the two colored majors.

When the colored delegation called at the White House the President did not wait for the delegates to state their grievances but advanced to them at once, saying: "I have anticipated this visit of yours, gentlemen, and I understand your request very well. I assure you that I have a thorough knowledge of the facts, and that you may rest assured the action that you fear will not be taken. There will be no partition of the National Guard of the District on a color line alone, and if there is any deficiency in the appropriation you will merely be asked to bear your share of it. There will be no more of the kind upon you than you can bear. If need be, there will be a call made upon the citizens of the District for aid to sustain the honor of the guard, and if that fails it will succeed. I am not a citizen of the District myself, but am only residing here temporarily, but I will do my part in such a movement and contribute my share. I have just sent for Gen. Ordway and had a long talk with him about this matter, and we have decided there will be no such action taken as you anticipate. But, gentlemen, are you not a little previous? Are you not just a bit ahead of time? There has been nothing done yet, no order issued."

This statement rather startled the delegates, and several voices were raised in protest against it, respectfully, but with the firmness of conviction. "Why, Mr. President," said one of them, "the order has been issued."

The President would not believe this to be true at first, and was quite convinced that they were in error until one of the delegates produced it. He examined it for a moment, and his brow wrinkled in a slight executive scowl. Then he said: "I knew nothing of this. It is a surprise to me. I did not know that there had been any order issued yet. I shall have to look into this."

Then Mr. Douglass, the chairman of last night's meeting, laid before the President a copy of the resolutions, which were adopted, protesting against the dissolution of the colored battalions. This was met with a placid but it was done in order to make the visit a formal one and to give the President something that could be placed on file.

Opposed to Political Assessment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Some years ago persons appointed to office here from Missouri organized themselves into a political club, and of these were the first of the Congressional or presidential election, made up a fund which was sent back to the State Committee for its use. In those days there was no civil service, and if a member's will did not dictate that he should come to the front, somebody whose might might power he feared. When Mr. Cleveland became President and many Democratic Missourians were secured government places here, a Democratic Missouri club was organized and there was music, story telling, something to drink and one or two first rewards they have received for the labor time and money they expended in the past. Two or three of them have drawn the larger salaries given to their talents in spare change at the last general election in making hopeless races for Congress. The fact is, Missouri is a well-known political hotbed here under the Government requiring every dollar they receive to make both ends meet, which includes a political assessment about the time of a general election. There are few St. Louis Republicans here under the Government, and those from the suburbs or country districts of the State have an idea, from what they have heard of Mr. Filley's financial success as a committee boss, that the Republican committee in St. Louis has a surplus from last year's campaign. They say: "What interest have we in the St. Louis Municipal Assembly? We have our own politics to care for." Filley never levied on the office-holders in the Committee Chairman's appeal. They ask if it means "importation." The straight Republicans here do not favor a compound independent Republican ticket either. The committee must not depend on the Washington colony of Republicans from Missouri to replenish the disconsolate treasury. They are all indisposed.

A Tempest in a Teapot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—"North Carolina will send a Harrison delegation to the next Republican Nominating Convention," said Gen. Manning of Wilmington, N. C. Gen. Manning is a well-known politician, and has the honor of carrying at his belt the scalp of James H. Young, who was nominated by President Harrison for the collectorship for the port of Wilmington. Young was named for the place by a number of colored Republicans in North Carolina, but when the Senate Commerce Committee heard from the citizens of Wilmington the nomination was held up. At the last session of Congress the name of Young was again sent in, and again it went over, this time after a long fight and a number of hearings.

"We do not blame the President in this

matter," said Gen. Manning, "as he was misled by Congressman Cheatham and others. If a colored man is to be appointed, and we do not object to this, we think that the position ought to be given to John E. Taylor, who has had a long experience as deputy collector and who is a thoroughly educated man and capable of filling the place. Democrats and Republicans will endorse him. I don't know whether he will be appointed now or not, but Young is certainly out of the race. It is a purely local office and the Republicans of the State have always had the naming of the Collector."

The St. Louis Sub-Treasurer. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Your correspondent called upon Gen. Huston, Treasurer of the United States, this afternoon, and asked him how long it would be before the change would be made in the office of the Sub-Treasurer at St. Louis. The Treasurer, Mr. Huston, said that Gen. Farrar had called upon him a short time ago, but at that time no date had been agreed upon. Since then nothing had been done until last evening when he had talked the matter over with his official associates, but no date was then fixed upon. "In fact," said he, "I cannot approximate when the transfer will be made and have not yet selected a committee to make the count out there. It will not delay the new treasurer in any way, though, I presume he will succeed to the office about as I did when Treasurer Hyatt retired. The books were balanced one day showing what amount should be paid to the treasury for the year, and at the close of that day's business money actually required was counted out to me to go ahead with. The balance was placed in the vaults and sealed and my predecessor had a witness present in his interest. When the vaults were opened and the money counted and found to balance with the books of the day, the funds were sealed away and I took charge. Then I received to Mr. Hyatt."

February's Produce Exports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The advance report of the exports of domestic cattle and hogs and of beef, hog and dairy products from the United States for February, 1891, was furnished by Secretary of the Treasury Foster this afternoon. The shipments, as compared with the corresponding period in 1890, were as follows:

	1890.	1891.
Cattle, head.....	27,707	27,363
Hogs, head.....	329	4,729
Beef, lbs.....	4,647,842	6,051,789
Pork, lbs.....	14,553,129	12,518,313
Pickled beef, lbs.....	11,363,049	8,231,437
Butter, lbs.....	11,198	11,198
Wheat, bushels.....	50,145,853	46,616,028
Ham, lbs.....	6,112,741	8,548,309
Butter, lbs.....	2,118,773	2,702,208
Cheese, lbs.....	2,382,222	2,912,720

The shipments of breadstuffs to Europe for the same months compared with 1890, were as follows:

	1890.	1891.
Corn, bushels.....	13,433,811	14,414,719
Wheat, bushels.....	1,219,286	1,203,369
Barley, bushels.....	22,296	20,369
Oats, bushels.....	1,223,758	1,617,670
Wheat, bushels.....	4,820,470	5,990,979
Wheat, bushels.....	1,007,947	960,750

Gen. Spaulding Dangerously Ill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Gen. Spaulding is lying in the room in the Arlington Hotel, in this city. His trouble is an attack of nervous prostration, brought on, it is said, by overwork during the recent session of Congress. He submitted to a severe surgical operation a few months ago, and so sap his strength that this attack does not find him in a very strong condition. His illness first became dangerous a couple of days ago, and since then Dr. Musgrave has been almost constant attendance on the General. Mrs. Spaulding is with her husband and is a devoted nurse. His wife should start in a few days on a trip of recreation, but the approach of the illness caused an amendment of the plan. Grave danger is entailed on the General, and the statesman will not recover from this attack. He is now about 85 years of age.

The Original Package Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The original package case which is now before the Supreme Court will be carried on Monday, but it is not probable that the arguments will be concluded until Tuesday. Attorney-General John A. Ives and Hon. B. Welch, attorney of Shawnee County, Kan., appear for the United States, and Lewis J. Blum, attorney of Topeka, appears for the defendant. The case is the first time the original package matter has been called to the attention of the Supreme Court since the decision in the case of *Leisy v. Hardin* was rendered about a year ago. It will be remembered that the decision of the court created great surprise.

The President's Outing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—The President stated this morning that he is contemplating leaving on his California trip between the 5th and 10th of April. Mrs. Harrison will accompany him. He will be absent from Washington about six weeks. He will go by way of Atlanta and stop one or two days at New Orleans, and possibly make short stops at other points. From there he will go to California by way of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Representative Henry Morrow of Oregon called on the President this morning and presented telegrams he had received from boards of trade of Santa Barbara and other California cities urging him to visit the President to visit those cities on his trip to the Pacific Coast. The President said he had made no definite plans, but said he would consider these invitations.

Capital Outings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has decided that unless damaged goods are abandoned within ten days after they are liable to duty and the Treasury Department cannot afford the importer no relief. The Treasury Department has information that the trade market has placed on the part of the United States, and when the owners desire them for the purpose of preventing the importations of foreign manufacturers since the request of the German Government. Lieut. P. K. Hart of the Eighth Cavalry has been directed to proceed to Germany and attach himself to the Second Westphalian Hussars, No. 11, for the purpose of studying German cavalry tactics. Acting Secretary Nettleton to-day appointed P. Ames of Hattisburg, N. Y., a special agent of the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department to-day redeemed \$125,000 4 1/2 per cent bonds under its circular of Oct. 9, 1890, making the total redemptions to date \$12,321,850.

Admiral Walker telegraphed the Navy Department to-day from Port Tampa, Fla., that the squadron of evolution (the battleships) had arrived there yesterday and anchored outside the bay.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The party that left Washington last Monday for Chattanooga and the Chickamauga battle field returned to the city on their special train at 10 o'clock this morning. Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Chattanooga and the various railroad companies over which they were transported were given by the excursionists.

The Behring Sea Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14.—Solicitor-General Taft of the Department of Justice said this afternoon that the United States Government did not contemplate taking any action on the Supreme Court for the dismissal of the proceeding in the *Behring Sea* case, involving the question of jurisdiction over the Behring Sea. What action, if any, the counsel for the British Government contemplated taking in view of the diplomatic correspondence on the subject between the two countries he was not advised.

THE SYRACUSE FIRE.

THE FIREMEN DISCOMFITED BY TWO DIFFERENT CONFLAGRATIONS.

The Flames Carried From Street to Street by Fierce Winds—Escape of Hotel Guests—The Losses in Detail—The Fire Record Elsewhere.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 14.—At 6 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in Hart & Leighton's cigar manufactory at 23 West Fayette street in the Hogan block. It instantly spread to the store of M. P. Walsh, hardware, and Cahill Bros.' bakery in the same block. In ten minutes every floor and the whole front of the building presented a mass of flames, and the roof fell and was shortly after the rear and front walls. It was but a short space of time after the breaking-out of the flames in the cigar store before the old Daniel O'Keefe, United States Hotel, at the corner of East Fayette and Franklin streets, was being licked up. The boarders all escaped.

From the Hogan block the flames leaped across the street catching the Osgood V. Tracy block at the corner of Franklin and Fayette streets. This building is three stories high and was soon destroyed. The Newark block and the Pay building shared the same fate.

While the fire was raging on West Fayette street the building occupied by Ben Roscoe, the confectioner, on Washington street burst into flame and was destroyed. The Yates building, the Montgomery flats and the Journal building. The Candee Hotel was saved by the active work of the firemen. A high wind prevailed during the progress of the conflagration.

THE LOSSES.

The principal losses from today's fire were as follows: The Hogan block, a six-story building, was first burned. The center store was occupied by Hler & Leighton, cigar manufacturers, and the rest by Maurice F. Walsh, hardware. Thomas H. Logan's loss on the block is \$40,000; insurance, \$5,000. Hler & Leighton lost \$18,000; insurance, \$12,000. Walsh's loss is \$18,000; insurance, \$5,000. The four-story building next east was next burned. It was also owned by Hogan, was valued at \$9,000, and the insurance is \$6,000. Cahill Bros. lost \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000. The Alsop Furnace Co. lost \$10,000; nearly covered by insurance. Christ & Seils have \$20,000 insurance and claim their loss will exceed that. Justin Zuber's cigar store was damaged by water. His stock was valued at \$100,000; insurance, \$15,000. The United States Hotel, owned by Daniel O'Keefe, lost \$10,000; insurance, \$1,000. The Alsop Furnace Co. lost \$10,000; nearly covered by insurance. Christ & Seils have \$20,000 insurance and claim their loss will exceed that. Justin Zuber's cigar store was damaged by water. His stock was valued at \$100,000; insurance, \$15,000. The United States Hotel, owned by Daniel O'Keefe, lost \$10,000; insurance, \$1,000.

Several tenants lost small amounts each. David Davis owned the next building east, and the loss is put down at \$30,000. John F. Kaufman owned the three-story block next; his loss is \$8,000. J. J. Davis, broker, lost \$8,000; insurance, \$1,000. The Hogan block, owned by Wm. Ayers, and the Seneca House on buildings \$60,000; insurance \$22,000. Several tenants lost small amounts each. David Davis owned the next building east, and the loss is put down at \$30,000. John F. Kaufman owned the three-story block next; his loss is \$8,000. J. J. Davis, broker, lost \$8,000; insurance, \$1,000.

The brown-stone Pay block was damaged to the extent of \$25,000, partly insured. The Syracuse Supply Co.'s loss is \$8,000; insurance for \$25,000. The Park Block of Pittsburgh had a stock of \$120,000; insurance \$40,000. Other losses here amount to \$30,000. In the Montgomery street fire the blocks destroyed were the Jones, the Yates and Montgomery flats and a part of the Candee House. Occupants of these buildings lost \$120,000; insurance, \$10,000. The Poolville loss \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. The heaviest loss in the East Washington street fire is on the Montgomery. The buildings were owned by Wm. Ayers, and the loss is put at \$300,000; insurance, \$100,000. The tenants lost \$15,000, partly insured. The Journal estimates its loss at \$6,000, with \$4,000 insurance. The Christian Cook block was valued at \$25,000 and the insurance is \$8,000. B. W. Roscoe of the Roscoe Block puts his loss at \$15,000, with an insurance of \$4,000. Geo. S. Friend, loss \$80,000; insurance \$40,000. Other losses by this fire are about \$30,000.

The Nashville Fire. NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 14.—The fire which destroyed the Central Insane Asylum, sixteen miles out on the Nashville and Green pike and caused the death of six of the inmates, was discovered by Night Watchman Pittsburgh at 10:16 p. m. The fire was spread, and the inmates were rescued. The fire department could not be found and his subordinates refused to move without instructions. Finally, after two hours' delay, Chief of Police H. B. Smith sent two engines left for the scene of the disaster. The engine arrived on the scene at 2:15 and in a few moments a stream of water was playing on the main building.

When one of the reporters, who went out from the city, was about a mile this side of the conflagration he met a couple of lunatics in their shirt sleeves trudging along the road, way with their arms locked about each other's necks. As they passed one of them cried out: "Fire! Fire! Cold! Cold!" On his return the same pair were seen just within the corporation line, their arms still locked around each other's necks; this time they were heard to say: "We are free, we are free, but don't you tell on you tell." Hiding in the shrubbery immediately around the road were many who had escaped when the sudden exodus was made from the west wing. Most of them were but partially dressed. But almost without exception their faces were covered with smiles as if the downfall of their fortunes had been a source of pleasure to them and the biting wind a thing unfeared.

A Childish Heroine.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—Lillie Robeck, a girl of 8 years, is the heroine of an occurrence that is the talk of the city to-day. About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the dry goods store of J. C. Croton street, a frame building, which, with two dwellings adjoining, was consumed. Rosenwasser's family of five, were sleeping in the building, and had lost their lives had it not been for the courage and promptness of Miss Lillie. She lives with her parents on the other side of the street and 300 feet distant from Rosenwasser's. She happened to awake about 2 o'clock and saw fire breaking out of the side of the building. Realizing the danger of the occupants, she ran down stairs in her night dress and stockings, rushed across the street in the face of a driving blizzard, with several inches of snow on the ground, and succeeded in rousing the family. Then she ran back and went to bed and seems none the worse for her adventure. Loss, \$15,000.

A Disastrous Conflagration.

CLEVELAND, O., March 14.—A fire broke out at 6:30 p. m. in the big clothing establishment of Klein, Goodhart & Koch, on St. Clair street, in the heart of the business section, and has been a great disaster. The fire was very old and the wind is blowing a gale. The whole fire department—fifteen engines—are on the ground, making desperate efforts to contain the fire. The fire is now under control, but the loss will be very heavy. The outlook is now for a very disastrous conflagration.

A Brewery Ablaze.

BUFFALO, March 14.—Weyand's brewery, situated at the corner of Washington and Goodell streets, was partially destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The loss is estimated at \$100,000; covered by insurance.

Confirmation Suits at the Globe.

Largest variety, 150 styles to select from. Baltimore tailor made, \$3.50 to \$15. A saving of \$1.50 to \$2 guaranteed. GLOBE, 708 to 712 Franklin avenue.



Will Open Their New Store

S. W. Cor. Broadway and Washington Av. (Frank Bros.' Corner),

To-Morrow, Monday, March 16th,

Observing the Event with a Magnificent Opening of New Hats and Bonnets of Paris, London, New York and Green & Son's Own Styles.

THE growth of our business is worth reviewing. We commenced business in 1884 at 604 and 606 Franklin av. with probably 100 square feet of space. In 1887 we moved down to 516 and 518 Franklin av., enlarging at various times, gaining and holding the greatest patronage of all the millinery stores—and we hope and propose to add still further to our "constituency." Our popularity and success we believe to be due directly to true dealing—being ever alert to show the first new styles, selling at moderate prices, treating all customers alike and as pleasantly as we know how.

We trust that every lady in St. Louis who is interested in Easter headwear—and who isn't—will be present at our opening. We shall show the very latest of foreign and American, and—not to be forgotten—our own good styles. Let every lady come and see what clever things Miss Graham has gotten up for Easter.

Furthermore, we have added an Art Needlework Department which will be found fully up to the standard of any in the city. Our display of STAMPED LINENS, fringed or hemstitched, CHINA SILKS, YARNS, and all MATERIALS FOR EMBROIDERY, will be worthy of inspection.

L. E. Green & Son.

(Frank Bros.' Corner.)

THE STATE CAPITAL.

BILL AFTER BILL SENT FLYING THROUGH THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

The Stone Pool Room Bill Passed by a Vote of 79 to 17—What May Be Looked For in Consequence—The Coal Oil Inspection and Other Bills.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 14.—The House yesterday afternoon kept the steam on full force and sent bill after bill flying through without debate or comment. There was an evident intention to do something, and anything could have received a majority of the votes. The Stone pool-room bill, to protect home gambling, was passed by a vote of 79 to 17. The bill makes it a misdemeanor to sell pools upon any event outside the State, but does not prohibit selling upon any race in the State.

Lyman of Kansas City offered an amendment, prohibiting all pool selling except on the race tracks, but the House was not in mood to alter or amend, and the substitute was voted down. It is claimed that "tin horn" tracks, after the Gutenberg and Clifton plan, will be started at both St. Louis and Kansas City, and that the men who control them will control the pool-rooms of the State.

It was also stated by some of the attorneys who are here representing the pool-rooms, that another Lyons will rent all the St. Louis pool-rooms whose owners wish to comply with the law and sell pools on races both inside and outside of the State.

President Wells of the St. Louis Fair Association, who has been so satisfied with the bill, he said: "People will not bet upon any State races upon a local half-mile track and the bill will fulfill the object that caused it to be introduced."

The House also passed the "anti-fraternal" bill, providing for the punishment of fraternal societies, who have been so satisfied with the bill, he said: "People will not bet upon any State races upon a local half-mile track and the bill will fulfill the object that caused it to be introduced."

All cities and towns in the State shall have power, by ordinance, to license and regulate milk dairies and the sale of milk and provide for the inspection thereof.

Sec. 2.—An act entitled: An act to prevent the adulteration of milk, and to provide for the inspection thereof, and to provide for the punishment of persons who have, or may hereafter have, a population of 300,000 inhabitants or more.

Approved March 14, 1890, and incorporated in the Revised Statutes of Missouri for A. D. 1889, as Secs. 5658 to 5670, inclusive. Art. 4, Chap. 87, is hereby repealed.

THE ANTI-TRUST BILL.

The famous Dayton anti-trust bill, providing for the punishment of pools, trusts and conspiracies to control prices, also passed the House. The bill in its present form resembles an old-style ironclad. It is not modest or conservative. It provides that any corporation entering into a pool shall be guilty of a conspiracy to defraud, and the punishment shall be imprisonment for the time it shall be a member of any pool, and that the purchaser of any article from a firm or corporation that has entered into a pool shall be liable for the price of the article, shall not be liable for the price of it. It also requires that the Secretary of State shall on the 1st of July of each year mail a blank "by-all-that-is-holy" affidavit to every incorporated company in the State to be filled out by one of the officers, sworn to and returned. The affidavit is to be to the effect that the company has not pooled issues with anybody or anything. If the affidavit is not returned within thirty days the Secretary of State shall notify the prosecuting or circuit attorney, who shall proceed against the company as having violated the law.

The Eubanks Trust Co. bill was another bill that went through in the push. The bill requires that every trust company doing business in the State shall deposit \$200,000 with the Insurance Commissioner, and legalizes the bonds of trust companies. The bill is introduced by the Internal Improvements Committee changing the time when railroads shall make their reports to the Railroad Commissioners upon the 1st of October instead of the 1st of April, was passed.

The prohibition and other infant parties will be delighted with the amendment to the bill, which passes the House this afternoon. The amendment strikes out the 3 per cent provision, and allows the nominees of any party, without reference to the per cent of the vote cast by the party at the last election, and therefore does away with the circulation of petitions by the weak parties to get the nominees on the ticket.

The farmers passed a bill giving them the privilege of doing their farm work any time between March and October. The present law makes them have to half done by the 1st of July. The bill was introduced by Hawkins of Dunklin. All these bills, except the pool-room bill, which is now ready for the Governor's signature, are House bills and have yet to pass the Senate.

MILLIONS TO DIVIDE.

A \$250-But Thrown Out to Catch a \$40,000-000 Fish.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—A large number of heirs of the alleged Fisher estate in Germany, worth \$40,000, met to-day at Independence to take steps to try to recover the money. The estate was left by the father and mother of Ludwig Fisher, who was forced to flee from Germany in 1796. At the meeting between thirty and forty heirs assembled. It was called to order by J. H. Fisher of St. Louis, at 11:30 o'clock. Geo. Fisher of Independence, great grandson of Louis Fisher, the nearest relative, was called to the order of the day and a purse of \$250 was raised to defray expenses of sending Capt. Benedict of Brunswick, Mo., an attorney, to Virginia, where the estate was located. The heirs were to look up the records, spending for the same \$200 of the purse. The other \$50 is to be expended in Germany. The heirs present at the meeting expressed dissatisfaction at the frequent calls on them for money, and it was decided that no more levies should be made. The record, which R. F. Baum of Louisville, Ky., has prepared, runs down to 1790. It is the most complete record of the Fisher genealogy yet made.

Insist on having the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops. Five cents per box.

Stole \$1,500 From a Butcher-Shop. Frank Coleman and Ernest Bostick, the two young negroes arrested on Friday evening by Officers Dundon and Alexander of the Central District, were last night delivered to Sergeant W. J. Parker of Kansas City, who left with his prisoner on the Missouri Pacific train. The negroes are alleged to be the men who, about two weeks ago, stole \$1,500 from the butcher-shop of one Charles Kennil in Kansas City. They are also thought to have been implicated in a jewelry job about the same time. They were arrested in the city at 12:15 last night.

The Budweiser Restaurant, Sixth, near Locust, is now under the management of Mr. Pierre Lambert, who serves the best of the market affords and does it promptly.

Taken to Kansas City. Deputy Sheriff J. B. Keasler left last night for Kansas City, taking with him W. T. Melver, the compositor wanted in that city on the charge of grand larceny. Melver claims to be a native of Kansas City.

Patrols Militant in Council. CAIRO, Ill., March 14.—A meeting of the sixth regiment, Patriots Militant, department of Illinois, was held here to-day to elect officers. The meeting was held at the Hotel de la Fayette. The officers elected were: J. H. G. Brunckerhoff, Salem, Ill., Lieutenant-Colonel, and Charles Hancock of Cairo Major of the First Battalion. The regiment is composed of Cantons of Salem, Olney and vicinity.

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This is Meant for You

If your blood is heavy, sluggish, and the circulation poor, the effect is debility, weakness—that tired feeling is sure to overcome you. Of all seasons, the spring is the one in which to purify the blood, and by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the desired result is gained. The blood is enriched and made pure and healthy, the whole body is given new strength, and those numerous ailments which you cannot account for entirely cured. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the ideal spring medicine, now.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for the past four years, and for a thorough blood purifier it has no superior. It is invaluable as a spring medicine; it invigorates the whole system and tones up the stomach, and since I became acquainted with Hood's Sarsaparilla I always take several bottles in the spring, and, as occasion requires, the rest of the year." L. U. GILMAN, Aurelia, Iowa.

Now Purify Your Blood

of Medicines and conqueror of disease." But there are other ailments just as surely caused by bad blood. It retards digestion and therefore causes Dyspepsia. It is known to be the direct cause of Rheumatism, Catarrh and many other troubles, which Hood's Sarsaparilla, as the best blood purifier, does positively cure.

N. B. Don't buy a substitute. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla, the "King of Blood Purifiers."

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar. Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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Jersey Suits and Kilts at the Globe.

Latest novelties, the Baby McKee, Monte Cristo, Crown Prince, etc., at \$5. GLOBE, 708 to 712 Franklin avenue.

After a Runaway Wife.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—Herbert S. Worcester, a young paint manufacturer of Pueblo, Colo., arrived in the city the first of the week and since then he has had detectives employed in looking after his runaway wife, who left him Feb. 28 and came to Kansas City. She was found at the Andrews Hotel, at the corner of Fifteenth and Campbell streets. She was occupying a room with E. B. Maple, a real estate man and cattle dealer, estimated to be a millionnaire of Seattle, Wash. Maple was arrested and his bail was fixed at \$10,000. Up to noon the collateral had not been raised. Maple and Mrs. Worcester had intended to go back last night. Worcester to-day filed suit for \$50,000 damages against Maple for alienating the affections of his wife.

After a Runaway Wife. KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—Herbert S. Worcester, a young paint manufacturer of Pueblo, Colo., arrived in the city the first

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

POSTMASTER HARLOW INAUGURATES SOME NEW SCHEMES.

Rules to Be Observed on Sunday When Calling at the Post-Office for Mail—Unclaimed Letters to Be Called for Every Ten Days—A Game of Deceit.

When the Post-office opens to-day the crowd of business men who call for their letters every Sabbath will be asked to follow some new rules in going in and out of the Post-office. During the past two weeks many changes have been made in the arrangement of the distribution and carriers' cases and a space about one-third the size of the former postal department has been added. For the past year or two the clerks have been cramped in a rather limited space and were sorely in need of more room. When Postmaster Harlow took charge he determined to remedy a number of the ills that existed in the department, and which he was aware of, having witnessed in all of them. Securing the money needed from Washington, he bought new cases, and has had a door cut through the east wall, making an entrance and exit to Eighth street under the east stairs and lobby. All carriers delivering down town or business mail are clustered in a space in the center of the office and are arranged on either side of three broad aisles. The carriers for the West End and residential districts are set apart in a large place in the extreme southeast corner of the floor. Seventy-five business routes are arranged in the "business carriers' department, and any one knowing the number of the carrier can go direct to his desk, but that knowledge is not necessary, as some one will be stationed at the end of each aisle to direct those who do not know the carrier's number. No one will be allowed to leave the department through the door on the Olive street front. The system of walking to the end of an aisle and going out the side doors on Eighth street will be enforced, and no lingering or loafing inside the railings will be permitted. The identity of the person securing the mail must be positive, or the mail will not be given him. These and other rules of the department Postmaster Harlow will enforce. The arrangement of the desks and racks as at present will not need another change for some years, but as the postal service is constantly increasing more room will be demanded, and it will not be there. It is now seen that the time is not far off when the entire first floor of the Post-office will be too small for the handling of mail matter alone.

ANOTHER GOOD SCHEME.
Postmaster Harlow having finished the plan of enlarging the postal department, is now inaugurating another scheme for the betterment of the mail service, and asks the public to assist him in carrying it out. There are very few business houses in the city to whose care the mail of clerks, employees or friends is directed. An amount of mail almost incredible lies scattered over the city this way, and is never called for. In almost every establishment letters can be found in the box addressed to clerks who had formerly worked there but have since gone to other places, even years ago. A bundle being captured only a few days ago in a large iron house in this city, where they had been accumulating for five years. No one took the trouble to deliver the letter to the carrier after ten days or more of waiting and it lies in the box until the envelope, worn through with constantly handling, refuses to longer conceal the contents and they drop out. Mr. Harlow said yesterday:

"Letters should not be left lying around in stores and offices. We do not know when we deliver them and are not responsible if they go astray after that, but we are put to considerable trouble by inquiries after those letters which never reach the person they are sent to and are never returned to the writer. We collect uncalled-for mail at the hotels every ten days, and that rule will be followed by our carriers at the business houses. Clerks who see mail lying in the box over ten days and are uncalled for they should tell the carrier and the letters will be sent to the dead-letter office or returned to the writer."

The government will not receive. It is strange how long it takes people to learn a few things. Every one moderately informed is aware that the government will not try to deceive the public or aid or abet in a game of deceit. Yet letters are constantly being received from persons who ask the Postmaster to forward them to another point. This is done to deceive the person who receives the letter and give the impression that the writer is in the city or place where the letter is postmarked. The statutes of the United States forbid this and a rubber stamp is furnished solely for the purpose of preventing the deception. When a letter is received by the Postmaster this way he complies with the writer's request, but before remailing it stamps on the envelope: Received under cover from— at— p. m."

It causes some trouble to the writer at times, no doubt, but it is the law. No exceptions are made, and a letter is never remailed by the Postmaster anywhere without this stamp on it.

Local Prices for American for the Gold and Silver Watches.
Gold Watches for Ladies..... \$20.00 to \$100.00
Gold Watches for Gents..... 35.00 to 250.00
Silver Watches for Gents..... 10.00 to 45.00
Silver Watches for Ladies..... 10.00 to 25.00
Nickel Watches..... 6.00 to 10.00
Warranted good timepieces. See them at
MERMOD & JACARD JEWELRY CO.,
Corner Broadway and Locust.
Catalogue, 3,000 engravings, mailed free.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.
Preparations for the Annual Banquet on March 17.

The Knights of St. Patrick met last evening at the Lindell Hotel parlor to make final arrangements for their banquet on the 17th inst. The attendance was unusually large, President Finney in the chair and Thomas Morris Secretary. Henry W. Bond, Thomas W. Sharkey, William H. Ryan and David A. Breslin were admitted as new members and introduced by President Finney.
Capt. Matthew Kelly and Dan E. Condon were proposed for membership and elected.
A communication from Grand Marshal D. O'Connell stated that the parade would pass the Lindell Hotel at 2:10 p. m. on the 17th, from where the Knights are to review the procession from the balcony. Speeches were made by Mr. Bond, Mr. Finney, Mr. Breslin, Mr. Ryan, Vice-President Carruth and others. The Committee of Arrangements reported that the coming banquet would exceed any hitherto given by the Knights.

HOTEL PERSONALS.
C. F. Bemis, Jefferson, Tex.; W. W. Ralley, Ft. Smith, Ark.; Mr. John New York; Geo. C. Fabian, Boston; and E. O. O'Connor, Baltimore, are at the Southern.
W. Davis, Malden, Mo.; H. Kimball, Council Bluffs; J. H. Broughton, Hannibal, and John Kidd, New York, are at the Lindell.
C. J. Wentzell, La.; E. Colson, Ft. Scott; W. C. Stewart, Webster City, Mo.; and W. J. Bronson, Atchison, are at the Laclede.

John B. Henderson's Arrival.
Yesterday evening Gen. John B. Henderson arrived in the city and registered at the Southern. In reply to a question Gen. Henderson stated that his visit was purely of a business nature, and that he would only remain in the city for a few days.

The Great Hat Sale at the Globe.
100 dozen latest spring styles stiff hats, sold at regular hat stores \$2.50 and \$3. at \$1.50 and \$2 to-morrow. GLOBE, 708 to 715 Franklin av.

COMSTOCK'S FURNITURE.

COMSTOCK'S FURNITURE.

COMSTOCK'S FURNITURE.

THE THIRD WEEK COMSTOCK'S BLUE TICKET REDUCTION SALE!

Reductions on Comstock furniture! Good reasons for it, you may be sure. Best of all reasons is want of room—and it's only odd pieces and suits that we have so many of that suffer. It's getting room at a great cost—this throwing off a fifth to a half or more of the price—all and more of our profit sometimes.



Blue reduction tickets on the best furniture to be had in St. Louis! All you have to consider is—can you afford not to save money in furniture buying?

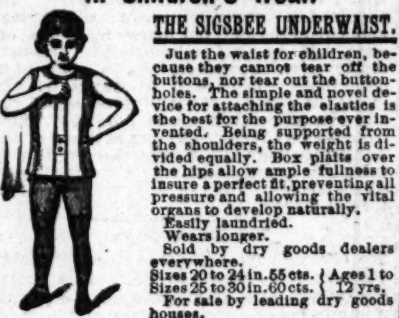
We've advertised reductions now for two Sundays—last Sunday's advertisement will tell you what we are doing—most of those reductions are still good—and we've made many another to add to the interest.

Parlor suits, bedroom suits, extension tables, lounges, ladies' desks, china closets, book cases, cheval glasses, chiffoniers, buffets, wardrobes, sideboards!—all sorts of "good Comstock furniture." Look for the blue tickets. During March only.

F. J. COMSTOCK & CO.,

400, 402 and 404 North Fourth Street.

REVOLUTION! In Children's Wear.



THE SIGSBEE UNDERWAIST.
Just the waist for children, because they cannot tear off the buttons, nor tear out the buttons. The simple and novel device for attaching the buttons is the best for the purpose ever invented. Being supported from the shoulders, the weight is divided equally. Box plates over the hips allow ample freedom and insure a perfect fit, preventing all strains to develop naturally. Washed and ready to wear. Sold by dry goods dealers everywhere. Sizes 20 to 24 in. 25 cts. Ages 1 to 15 cents. For sale by leading dry goods houses.

STAMPING PATTERNS.
Greatest variety, newest designs and made patterns in the market. Prices one-third lower than those of New York houses. Illustrated Catalogue showing nearly 5,000 select designs and a beautiful 14-inch pattern with a description of its colors, all for 15 cents if you mention this paper.
M. J. GUNNING & CO., 248 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

Novelties in Hair Goods and Hair Ornaments.
Miss Darcel has just returned from the East with the very latest fashions in Bangs, Pompadours and Coiffures. Call and see them.
M. J. DARCEL
The Undulate Hairdressing. All the rage in Paris and New York. Open evenings till 7:30. Saturdays till 9 p. m.

AWARDED HIGHEST PRIZE PARIS EXPOSITION 1889.
SCHOLTEN
ARTIST & PHOTOGRAPHER
OPPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH EXPOSITION
1312 1314 OLIVE ST.

DEATHS.
BIEWERTH—After a brief illness, DA. AUG. M. BIEWERTH, at 5 o'clock this morning. Funeral from his residence, corner Jefferson avenue and Rutgers street, Sunday, 1:30 o'clock p. m.
DONOVAN—Friday, March 13, at 5 p. m., JENNIFER, son of John and Margaret Donovan (nee Murphy), aged 12 years. Funeral from family residence, 1101 Palm street, Sunday, March 15, at 1:30 p. m., to St. Michael's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.
DUGDALE—JOHN DUGDALE, at Pocatello, Idaho, on the 9th inst., at 4 a. m., from typhoid pneumonia. Funeral will take place from the family residence, 3227 Chestnut street, at 2 p. m. Sunday, March 15, to Calvary Cemetery.
LANE—On Saturday, Feb. 14, at 6:30 a. m., JOHN LANE. The remains will be taken to Alton, Ill., for interment, Monday, Feb. 16.
MCARTHY—On Friday, March 13, 1891, at 12:30 a. m., DECKERS MCARTHUR, husband of Hannah McCarthy. The funeral will take place Sunday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 p. m., from his late residence, 1228 Foster street, to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.
PATTERSON—JAS. A. PATTERSON, our beloved husband and father, died Friday, March 13, at 7 p. m., at the age of 44 years. Funeral will take place Monday, March 16, at 2:30 p. m., from residence, 3009A. Kosuth avenue. Friends invited.
Davenport (Ia.) and New Orleans papers please copy.

STANDARD :: THEATER

WEEK COMMENCING WITH MATINEE TO-DAY.

MISS KATIE EMMETT



In Her Great Play,
The Waifs of New York.
Under the management of Mr. Harry Williams.
A GRAND SCENIC PRODUCTION.
Don't Fail to See
The Great Harlem Railroad Bridge Scene.
Old Trinity Church, with real Church Chimes.
Castle Garden at Sunset.
The Tombs Police Court.
—AND—
THE GRAND FIRE SCENE AT FIVE POINTS, introducing a Real Fire Engine and Horses.
Next Week—Louis Dampney's Big Burlesque Co. Telephone 8806.

TO-NIGHT. OLYMPIC EVERY NIGHT.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE LILIPUTIANS!

IN THEIR GRAND SPECTACULAR PLAY,

THE PUPIL IN MAGIC!

TWO GRAND BALLETS WITH MORE THAN 200 ARTISTS.

HAVLIN'S MATINEE and NIGHT TO-DAY

THE GREAT REALISTIC COMEDY DRAMA,

THE MIDNIGHT ALARM

Interpreted by a Select Company of Players.
Produced With Beautiful Scenery! The Great Wharf Scene! Showing Brooklyn Bridge, Statue of Liberty and Brooklyn in the Distance.
The Typical New Jersey Farm Scene! The Living Statue Clock!
The Midnight Alarm! Flight of Steamer, Hook and Ladder Truck, Etc!
Sunday next—The Irish Corporal.
Telephone 8804.

POPE'S MATINEE and NIGHT TO-DAY

THE VERY BEST! SEE IT AND BELIEVE IT!
"I Wouldn't Miss It for Nine Dollars."
HALL & HART
Under the Management of HARRY HINE, in the successful Musical Farce-Comedy,
LATER ON
(H. GRATTON DONNELLY, Author.)
STRONGEST FARCE COMPANY IN AMERICA.
Fred Hallen, Joe Hart, John E. McWade, Joe J. Sullivan, Harry Hine, S. P. Carter, Geo. O'Donnell, Richard Reah, Chas. Kettler, Fred Gayle, Annie Lewis, Mollie Fuller, Ada Somers, Josie Fenton, Edith Merrill, Addie Madden, Adele Farrington, Lillian Thurston, Susie Carman.
See the Funny Elevator Scene.
Telephone 3470. Sunday next—A Dark Secret.

A. F. Erker & Bro.
OPTICIANS.
617 Olive St. (two doors west of Barr's)
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles
carefully adjusted.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

WEEK MARCH 15.

FAREWELL TO THE HENRIETTA. To-Night! SUNDAY To-Night! ONE WEEK ONLY! Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

STUART ROBSON

Under the Direction of Wm. R. Hayden, in Bronson Howard's Comedy,

THE HENRIETTA

MR. ROBSON as BERTIE the Lamb.

THE CAST.

Miss Waldron as..... The Widow
Miss Lindeman as..... Rose
Miss May as..... Agnes
Miss Busby as..... Lady Clare
Mr. Woodward as..... Old Nick
Mr. Evesham as..... The Parson
Mr. Stange as..... Young Nick
Mr. Robson as..... The Lamb
Mr. Regild as..... Another
Mr. Ratcliffe as..... The Doctor
Mr. Wooderson as..... The Old Clerk
Mr. Macintyre as..... The Broker
Next Week—Bluebeard.
Press Club Night, Monday, March 30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—"XTRA."

Next week. Commencing MONDAY, MARCH 22. The Great Operatic Spectacle.

"Bluebeard, Jr."

From the Chicago Opera-House.

SALE OF SEATS THURSDAY.

St. Louis Choral-Symphony Society
MR. JOSEPH OTTEN, Conductor.
Fourth Symphony Concert.
MISS CHRISTINE NEILSON,
OF CHICAGO,
SOLOIST.

At Entertainment Hall, Thursday, March 19.
Reserved Seats 50c and \$1, at Bollman Bros., 1100 Olive st.

MEMORIAL HALL LECTURE.

S. D. MCCORMICK.
Thursday Evening, March 19, 1891, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Charity of an Epoch."
Lincoln and Lee Ideal Characters.
Tickets on Sale at Balmer & Weber's.

COMING EXPOSITION BUILDING!

(GRAND MUSIC HALL.)
The Jarrett & Palmer Spectacular Version of
Uncle Tom's Cabin
As originally produced at Booth's New York City.

500 People on the Stage! 500 SECOND CONCERT BEETHOVEN TRIO CLUB

L. L. Schorn, violinist; Louis Mayer, cello; Alfred Robyn, pianist. Tuesday evening, March 17, 1891, Memorial Hall, 1203 and Locust st. Tickets 75c, on sale by Bollman Bros. Co., 1100 Olive st.

C. D. Comfort & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Jeans and Duck Clothing,
SHIRTS, ETC.

Factory, N. W. Corner Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets.
Down-Town Sample Room, 422 Washington Av., Room 54, Nugent Bldg.

Merchants will find it to their interest to purchase direct from the manufacturer and save the jobbers' profits for themselves.

METROPOLITAN STABLES.

KNORR & WEISENBERGER,
UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.
Livery, boarding and meat shops. Light heavy carriages and saddle horses. 1001, 1008 and 1006 Clark st. Telephone 897.

EUROPE.

We issue tickets by the best lines at lowest rates. Berths and state rooms reserved for any sailing. Rates and sailing on application.

J. F. BRADY & CO.,
European Steamship Agents, 605 Pine St.

WM. D. BUCHANAN,

CANDIDATE FOR
HOUSE OF DELEGATES
27TH WARD,
Subject to the Decision of the Democratic Party.

A. WHIPPLE, PRINTER.

Telephone 1284. 217 N. 3d st. Your orders solicited.



WM. F. CROW & CO.,

Broadway and St. Charles St.

WILL OFFER FOR THE COMING WEEK

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS and BARGAINS

Black & Colored Dress Goods

AS FOLLOWS:

38-inch Ladies' Black English Cloth Suits..... 24c a yard
40-inch Black English Mohair Suits..... 40c a yard
48-inch Black French Mohair Tamsie..... 60c a yard
48-inch Black Silk-Finished Brilliantine..... 60c a yard
54-inch Black French Mohair Brilliantine..... 80c a yard
40-inch Black All-Wool French Henrietta..... 60c a yard
40-inch Black Extra Quality French Henrietta..... 70c a yard
38-inch Black fine Worsted French Serge..... 60c a yard
40-inch Black Super Quality Australian Serge..... 70c a yard
40-inch Black Sebastopol Suits, fine cord..... 80c a yard
40-inch Black Double Twill French Drep d'Aime..... 80c a yard
40-inch Black All-Wool French Challi..... 80c a yard
40-inch Black French Camel Hair Dress Goods..... 80c a yard
A special invoice of Black French Combination Dress Patterns in brocade designs and polka spots..... \$10.00 a dress
36-inch Colored Havana Checks and Plaid Suits..... 12c a yard
36-inch High Colored Wool Filled German Plaids..... 25c a yard
52-inch Ladies' All-Wool Cloth Suits, new shades..... 60c a yard
54-inch Ladies' All-Wool Vienna Cloth Suits..... 55c a yard
54-inch Ladies' All-Wool Habit Cloth for costumes..... 70c a yard
40-inch All-Wool Plaid and Striped Combination Goods..... 60c a yard
40-inch Camel Hair Boucle Tinted Plaid Suits..... 55c a yard
54-inch All-Wool Boucle Novelties, all new shades..... 55c a yard
54-inch Plain Colored Camel Hair Suits, all shades..... \$1.00 a yard
A very attractive invoice of French Foulle Serge Robes plain and polka dot combination, very handsome..... \$18.00 a robe

The above goods are all of this spring's importation and manufacture, and for choice styles, good quality and low prices are recommended to our customers and the public.

BROADWAY and ST. CHARLES ST. WM. F. CROW & CO.

HOW TO GET RICH!

COMPOUND INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS!

St. Louis Trust Co.,

Savings Department,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, SIXTH and LOCUST,
HAS ADOPTED THE

Nickel Savings Stamp System,

And agencies for the sale of same will be established throughout the city.
See Card at Mellier's Drug Store, 518 Olive St.

TAKE NOTICE!

New Time-Payment House,

DORAN-COLLET

Furniture and Carpet Co.,

405 N. Fourth St., St. Louis.

NEW GOODS! LOW PRICES!

The public is invited to call and examine the largest and hand-somest line of FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS GENERALLY ever brought to the city.

Goods arriving from the factories every day; all new designs and latest finish. This mammoth, live and progressive establishment will sell these beautiful goods on EASY WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

All housekeepers will find it to their interest to examine this grandest of displays. No trouble to show the goods. Come and see for yourselves, and you will find polite and attentive salesmen always ready.

YOUNG MAN!
Are you prematurely bald? If so, why not restore your youthful appearance by wearing one of our Premium Pomades. Impossible to detect them. Call and see them for yourselves.
N. J. DARCEL, Wigmaker,
415 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo.

W. SURELID,
4 N. 9th St. Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.
Orders by express promptly attended to.



Cleopatra Tea Gowns

In the beautiful palm patterns, Sicilian, with surah silk flowing front. The greatest bargain in St. Louis at \$2.75. On Monday at Barr's.

Cloth Jackets.

All wool, new spring styles, five and six dollars each at Barr's.

Boys' Suits, \$2.50.

For boys 4 to 14 years, in stylish Scotch mixtures.

Shirt Waists, 35 Cents.

Unlaundered, latest patterns. Big bargain.

Books.

Easter cards, carols and poems; great variety.

Thomas A' Kempis' Imitation of Christ, from 25c to \$2. New line of stationery just received.

LACES are going to be used profusely in summer and party dresses, both silk and wash laces. Barr's show wash laces in all widths, from 2 to 27 inches, in match patterns, prices beginning at 10c a yard. Also, beautiful novelties in extra fine Belgian laces in sets, 50 cents to \$4 a yard, and handsome 18-inch black lace flounces, lovely patterns, at 75 cents a yard.

We also call your attention to our grand bargains in embroideries, especially that 42-inch black hemstitched skirting, with work 15 inches deep, at 79 cents a yard.

THE GREAT BARGAIN HOUSE OF AMERICA.



Sixth, Olive and Locust Streets, St. Louis.

ABOUT New Dresses.

There's a beautiful assortment at Barr's for fifty cents a yard, small checks, plaids, plains, serges and camel's hair, and a new striped suiting with a mohair finish, specially recommended for shopping and traveling gowns. For young ladies' wear, there is a novelty in cloth finished suiting with a plaid formed by a rough stripe, price \$1.13 a yard. There's nothing in the house any more beautiful than a new dark ground suiting, navy, plum, green and other rich dark shades with plaids formed by yellow silk stripes, they are all silk and wool and cost only 75 cents a yard. In silks for Easter toilets Barr's are showing a grand variety of black China silks, with colored figures, at 50 cents; and the fashionable large plaids on black ground, at \$1.10 a yard. In black goods Barr's will have a display in grenadines; a bargain will be 44-inch grenadine with polka dots at \$1.25 a yard. The wash fabrics display is fairly swarming with novelties. Among the sheer summer goods is a printed lisle thread mull, very firm and strong and yet light and very cool, price 20 cents; the Ceylon mulls are as pretty as China silks and wonderfully dainty in colorings, price 27 cents. The Barnby zephyr gingham that are usually retailed at 25 cents are sold at Barr's for 18 cents, and include all the novelties, in plaids, stripes, etc. A great array of high class novelties in high grade gingham, side bands, polka dots, silk tufted and many styles owned exclusively by the Wm. Barr D. G. Co.

Barr's Gloves.

Tans, browns, slates and black; 4-button; real French kid; regular price, \$1.50; our price only \$1.

Cheaper!

Cheapest!!

Hardwood stepladders, 42c. One quart covered milk cans, 9c. 65-cent sponges for 35c. Quarter sponges, 10c. 75-cent Chamois for 50c.

Housekeepers,

Read This:

Hardwood step ladders at 42c; japanned pepper boxes, 2c; one-quart covered milk cans, 9c; 20c chamois for 10c; half-dollar chamois for 35c; 25c sponges for 10c; dollar carriage sponges for 65c.

Grand

Bargain!

Elegant quality 45-inch black drape-ery nets, 87 cents a yard at Barr's.

ASHORE ON THE SHOALS.

THE CREW OF THE BARK UMBERTO PRINCE IN DEADLY PERIL.

Engineer and Fireman Killed—Two Steamers Swept Ashore—Boiled in Live Water—An Old Man's Mishap—Killed on a Trestle—Other Casualties.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The bark reported ashore last night on Homer Shoals proves to be the bark Umberto Prince from Rosario. It was thought that the bark would get off at high water, but the wind whirled it down the beach and the harder it blew the more the bark was driven ashore. The captain soon saw that it was a case of shipwreck. He signaled for help about midnight and Life Saving Crew No. 1 put out to her assistance. When they boarded the bark it was decided that the captain and crew would stay with the bark, so that the life boat crew returned to shore.

During the early morning, however, the seas kept getting bigger and bigger, and were continuously breaking over the grounded bark. As soon as the life-saving crew saw the situation of the bark they went out to the assistance of the men on her, but when they got near the stranded vessel the tremendous seas broke over them from getting close and all attempts to rescue the crew were futile. Help was asked for from New York and the revenue cutters Chandler and Grebe have been dispatched to the scene. An effort will be made to throw a line to the bark by means of a rocket from one of the revenue cutters and rescue the men by means of a breeches buoy. A great deal of doubt is expressed, however, as to whether the bark will hold together long enough to allow this plan being carried out.

RESCUED. Later—the entire crew of the bark was rescued this afternoon by the combined efforts of the men from the life saving station and the Tuller and Chandler. The bark will prove a total loss.

The Break at Sandover Landing. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 14.—The latest news from the break in the levee near Sandover Landing is to the effect that it is widening very slowly, and hopes are entertained that the ends will be fastened and thus prevent further carrying.

It was rumored on the Cotton Exchange this morning that in all probability the levee had been cut by a discharged hand. Otherwise there is no accounting for the disaster. It stood last year's pressure while the river was two or three feet higher, and was considered one of the strongest pieces of breast-work that lines the big river between Memphis and Vicksburg.

Boiled in Live Water.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 14.—Yesterday afternoon the 2-year-old son of Joseph O'Laughlin toddled up to a washing boiler filled nearly full of boiling live water which was standing on the floor, and leaned over it to look in. The little one lost its balance the next moment and fell into the boiling mixture. The mother heard his cry and in an instant the child was on the floor of the room and in tender hands. The father heard the splash and came quickly. He attached a hose to the faucet and threw fresh cold water on the child. Dr.

Sinclair Street was called and everything possible was done for the sufferer, but the eye had been deeply. The little child continued to get weaker and its agonies were ended by death.

An Ohio Steamer's End.

CINCINNATI, O., March 14.—The steamer Alex Montgomery, used for harbor work, suddenly careened last night while tied up near the dry docks and in a few minutes sank, her stern parting from the hull and floating off. The night watchman, Chas. Duncan, and his brother John were the only occupants. They heard an ominous sound as of breaking rods and escaped before the boat went down. They have no knowledge of the cause of the accident. The steamer was worth \$7,500; insured for \$5,000.

Engineer and Fireman Killed. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14.—An engine and six cars on the second section of train No. 74 were wrecked at Cranberry Switch, two miles south of Beaver Valley, about 9:30 o'clock last night. The engineer, John Fisher, and fireman James Wood were killed and brakeman Clinton Harder had his leg broken.

The accident was caused by the engine striking a brake beam which had fallen from a preceding train. The engine and four cars went over a retaining wall fifty feet high. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

Killed in a Coal Mine.

COLLINSVILLE, Ill., March 14.—Christ Zapf, a miner in No. 4 mine, was instantly killed last evening about 11 o'clock by a quantity of falling coal. The Coroner of St. Clair County held an inquest this afternoon, with a verdict of accidental death. The funeral takes place Sunday afternoon under the auspices of Lodge No. 48, U. O. T. B., of which the deceased was a prominent member. Mr. Zapf leaves a wife and two children to mourn his sad death.

Killed on a Trestle.

CARTAGE, Mo., March 14.—Henry Harbin, a colored man, was killed to-day about 1 o'clock while walking on the Pacific Railway south of this city. The engineer saw him and whistled and deceased, who was walking on a trestle five feet high, seemed to try to get out of the way, but stumbled and was knocked over by the pilot and killed.

Shattered Bones.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., March 14.—John Williams, of this city, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, fell from a moving freight train near Guthrie and had both legs broken below the knees. The shattered bones protruded, and his suffering is so great it is thought one limb at least will have to be amputated. He lies at his home in this city.

Crushed Under His Engine.

TIFFIN, O., March 14.—Conductor Hampton of the Baltimore & Ohio was crushed to death under his engine at Attica to-day, having slipped in attempting to get on the pilot.

Killed While Examining a Pistol.

UNION CITY, Ind., March 14.—Edward Rann, son of the proprietor of the Rannham House, shot himself to death while examining a pistol to-day.

A Steamship's Distress.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14.—The steamer Lord Gough from Liverpool reports that on March 11, latitude 61.12 north and longitude 63.45 west, or 68 miles east half north from

Sandy Hook, she passed a two-masted German steamer, square-rigged forward, black funnel, proceeding slowly under steam and sail, signaling "Shaft broken"; bound from Naples to New York. The vessel did not signal her name. At the time the weather was fine and the wind blowing from the northwest.

A Left Arm Lost.

MOBERLY, Mo., March 14.—Bryan B. Norman, a Wabash employe, lost an arm this morning. While walking toward an incoming train he slipped on the ice, and in endeavoring to regain his feet his left arm was thrust under the wheels and ground off.

An Old Man's Mishap.

NEVADA, Mo., March 14.—W. P. Miller, an old man who recently came to this city from Jasper County, was run over by a wagon on Cherry street and perhaps fatally injured to-day. He has a large family, who are left destitute by the accident.

A Fatal Run-Over.

VANDALIA, Ill., March 14.—Yesterday Joseph Weiss, a well-known German farmer of this county, while hauling logs fell from his wagon and was run over, receiving fatal injuries.

A Rising River.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 14.—The warm rains in the mountains during the last few days have melted the snow and another rise in the river is expected. The channels are clear, however, and no damage can be done.

Killed by the Cars.

NEW ALBANY, March 14.—An unknown man was killed by the cars here to-night. He had letters from Newford, Bohemia, and one from Carre Rubrain, New York, on his person.

Notice.

The Anthony & Kuhn Brewery Depot Has been removed to 808 Market street. Telephone No. 151.

A SWITCHMAN KILLED.

J. H. Ederias Meets His Death Under the Wheels.

J. H. Ederias, a switchman, in the employ of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., was instantly killed at Kirkwood yesterday afternoon. Ederias attempted to board the engine of an incoming freight train about 1:30 o'clock. He missed his footing and fell under the wheels, being horribly mangled. The body was taken up by fellow employes and an inquest held at once by the Coroner of St. Louis County, a verdict of accidental death being returned. The remains were then placed on an incoming accommodation and sent to St. Louis. At the Union Depot Officer Hastings had the body sent to the morgue. As soon as the Missouri Pacific authorities learned of this action they sent an ambulance for the remains, which Morgue Supt. Egan refused to deliver, not knowing that an official investigation had been made. Later in the evening Dr. Outten of the Missouri Pacific Hospital sent a letter explaining this point and the body was turned over to the railroad representatives. Ederias was a single man, 25 years old, and lived 2199 Walnut street. His mother lives at 840 North Eleventh street.

Parents, the Globe for Boys' Suits. Hundreds of styles just in, \$1 to \$7.50. Save money by buying them of us. Globe, 700 to 718 Franklin avenue.

WAR BETWEEN NATIONS.

EX-MINISTER PHELPS' LECTURE TO YALE STUDENTS OF DIVINITY.

Arguing a Distinctive Trait of American Character—A Common Habit of Speech About Foreign Countries and Their Rulers—Some Apt Illustrations.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 14.—Edward J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, and professor of law in Yale University, lectured Thursday and yesterday to the students of the divinity school on the subject of international relations as affecting the peace of the world. His discourse Thursday was preliminary and preparatory to the final discussion of the question yesterday, and consisted of an exhaustive relation of the abuses of war between nations. At his lecture yesterday the speaker cited evidence to prove that modern warfare is caused by the intense feeling existing between people of antagonized nations, and he asserted that arbitration could not be depended upon as a remedy when the trouble was precipitated. "There will never be a time," said Mr. Phelps, "when the trouble between the people of two great nations will be settled by arbitration. Arbitration is very well in unimportant matters where the parties don't care much which way the decision goes, but even in personal affairs we find a large class of people resorting to law and making a fight to support their claims. Supposing for instance that the outbreak of a great war, when troops were armed and ready for the field, some one should step up and say: 'Don't fight; let us arbitrate this thing.' Why, it would have no effect at all. It is therefore evident that those who rely on this means for settling future troubles are leaning on broken reeds."

MORE CHARITY NEEDED.

"In the first place we must have more charity of speech, and the same should be in the utterances and writings about the people and rulers of other countries. The propensity to speak disrespectfully of other nations and rulers is very prevalent in this country. All countries of the earth are looking up to our Republic as a great asylum, and they recognize that we are a great nation. On this account American speech and utterances are diffused all over the world. We pay little regard to this fact, and we also pay little regard to the sentiment of the world. If anything more than another has made me ashamed of my people, it is what Americans have allowed themselves to say regarding persons in high life. Another failing of the American people is interference with international affairs. We believe that the earth is the heritage of the saints and that we are the saints. [Laughter.] We don't believe in a monarchy, and we say: 'Why don't they have a republic like ours?' We may be right and again we may not, and we don't admit the possibility of the other side being right at all. There are three stages of charity and only a few great minds reach the last. Some men will say when a man does something that he was woefully wrong. The next man is more charitable and says perhaps the other man has cause for his action, and the third will admit that he was

wrong and the other man was right. Only a few, however, ever go as far as this.

"Every nation has the right to settle its own disputes in its own way without outside interference. To cite a present instance, I will take the controversy going on between Ireland and England. I have no opinion to express on this question. But it is one of great importance. Now we have taken a sort of control of this matter, and we are supplying the money, every cent of it, which is supporting those advocating the Irish cause, and who would disband to-morrow if the supplies should cease. You may say that it is Irishmen in this country who are supplying the money, but it is not they alone. Prominent Americans high in office have advocated the Irish cause on public platforms, and resolutions have been passed in legislative meetings supporting it. I know that when John Bright, a man than whom there has been no greater friend of America among English men, died the Senate of the United States did not dare to pass a resolution of respect, because John Bright had taken a particular stand in this same Irish controversy. Even if the cause is supported by Irishmen in this country, are not they naturalized citizens of the United States, and have they not sworn allegiance to the Queen of England and every other power and potentate? Suppose, for instance, that either of the two great parties in this country were maintained by Great Britain, would we not be bound to support them? It has been said that the Cobden Club supplied funds to support the movement of tariff reform, and I have no doubt that many good men believed that story and voted against the reform because they would not be influenced by British gold."

STRAUSS' Aristotypes are just too lovely. Strauss' Aristotypes are so jolly pretty.

SMALL-POX.

It Breaks Out Here and Takes Hold in the City Hospital.

The Health Department is having trouble with small-pox at the City Hospital, where it was introduced by an emergency patient named Campbell, who was removed to the institution a few weeks ago from a cheap lodging house at 409 North Levee. When a physician was called in to see Campbell the latter was too sick to stand the long ride to quarantine, so was taken to the City Hospital, and placed in an isolated ward. He died in a few days and all went well enough until Thursday, when two cases of the disease developed in patients at the institution. They were sent to quarantine. A waiter who had been at the hospital when Campbell died there and was cured of the complaint for which he entered the place, was discharged. Yesterday he broke out with small-pox. He too was taken to quarantine and his room fumigated. The City Hospital, which had been fumigated after Campbell's death, received another fumigation when the two other cases of small-pox broke out there a couple of days ago. Yesterday Chas. Weibel, a lodger at the house No. 409 North Levee, where Campbell was taken from, displayed unmistakable signs of the disease and was taken to quarantine. That building was thoroughly fumigated later and so was a room at the City Hospital, where Weibel was kept temporarily, pending his removal to quarantine. The health authorities think they have prevented it from spreading further.

If you feel "out of sorts," cross and peevish—take Dr. J. H. McLean's Sarsaparilla; cheerfulness will return and life will acquire new zest.

THE RAILROAD WORLD.

CHICAGO RAILROAD MEN INCENSED AT JAY GOULD'S RAPACITY.

How Union Pacific Traffic Was Diverted to the Gould Lines—A Revolutionizing Decision—The Texas Anti-Trust Law—Preparing to Jubilate.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 14.—Chicago railroad men have concluded that it is about time Jay Gould ceased his high-handed dictatorship in their affairs. They welcomed his management of the Union Pacific, but have found it another Scylla and Charybdis case. Gould's propretations of a desire for harmony misled many who now know better, and the general opinion is now expressed that Jay Gould is managing his railroad property solely for Jay Gould. Before the formation of the Western Traffic Association the Northwestern was assured that its traffic contract with the Union Pacific would not be affected. But Gould performed his great coup soon afterwards and since that time the celebrated contract which broke up the old presidents' agreement has gone glimmering. The figures show that Gould is taking as much as possible of the traffic from the Union Pacific at Denver and diverting it to the Missouri Pacific and the Richmond Terminal to the seaboard. Then of the Union Pacific shipments themselves, the figures of the Trans-Missouri Association show that for the three months of Gould's administration compared with the previous three months 5 per cent more traffic have been taken to Kansas City than to Omaha. This makes a difference of 18 per cent to the Northwestern, as during President Adams' administration 9 per cent more was billed via Omaha. Western Freight Association figures show for the same six months that the Missouri Pacific took 12 per cent of the traffic up to Dec. 1, and since that time it per cent. Gould's Wabash line shows also an increase corresponding to the diversions of the Union Pacific to Kansas City, and that line itself shows a decrease in percentage corresponding to the Missouri Pacific's gain. Chicago railroad men are getting fighting mad over Gould's discrimination against Chicago, and they will watch every opportunity to head him off.

The Texas Anti-Trust Law.

The Southwestern Association held a long session to-day. The Texas anti-trust law seemed to have knocked the Texas cases out for a year or two, but the present Association is going on the old lines and is now at a point where the old Interstate Association ceased on account of the Texas law.

To Create a Freight Traffic Bureau.

A meeting will be held here Tuesday, at which representatives from every mercantile and commercial organization in the city will be present for the purpose of choosing a manager or agent for a freight traffic bureau which will be charged with the duty of overthrowing the famous bridge arbitrary charge on freight from the seaboard to St. Louis.

A Revolutionizing Decision.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 14.—The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the coke case against the Lehigh Valley Railroad is the sole topic of conversation in the anthracite region, and individual

operators are jubilant, as nobody expected that the railroad would be beaten. The Wilkesbarre Record, an authority on the coal trade, says that the decision would revolutionize the coal trade, as the railroad will have to give lower rates. The only hope for the coal combination is to buy in all of the individual operators. The decision will also enable the anthracite operators to compete with bituminous coal in the Eastern States.

STRAUSS' Aristotypes delight the bride, Strauss' Aristotypes make baby angels!

The Mayor's Congratulations.

Mayor Noonan last night sent a telegram to Senator Stone and Representative Parker at Jefferson City. The following is the telegram: "The passage of the boulevard bill is highly gratifying to the people of this city. Accept my congratulations and extend same to the members of the St. Louis delegation. Hope you will have equal success with underground wire bill."

WHEN MERCURY FAILS BLOOD POISON.

Primary, Secondary or Tertiary permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all the poisons from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease in any form. As one of our patients puts it, after a few days' treatment with us, "that skunk will be banished from your closet forever." If they will follow our directions closely, patients can be treated at home as well as here (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. Write for references.

OUR MAGIC REMEDY NEVER FAILED.

To cure the most obstinate cases. It is the old chronic, deep-seated cases that we solicit. We have cured hundreds who have been abandoned by physicians and pronounced incurable, and we challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. Magic Remedy cures. Our cure is permanent and not a patching up. Cases treated five years ago have never seen a symptom since. By describing case fully we can treat you by mail, and we give the same strong guarantee to cure or refund all money. Those who prefer to come here for treatment can do so and we will pay railroad fare both ways and hotel bills while here if we fail to cure. We challenge the world for a case that our MAGIC REMEDY will not cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY, it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called quackeries and to procure insurance. We take no chance of being laughed at for our cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY, it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called quackeries and to procure insurance. We take no chance of being laughed at for our cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. In our five years' practice with this MAGIC REMEDY, it has been most difficult to overcome the prejudices against all so-called quackeries and to procure insurance. We take no chance of being laughed at for our cure. Write for full particulars and get the evidence. We know that physicians have never been able to give more than temporary relief. 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ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1891.

TEACHING CHINESE.

How Christian Doctrine Is Inculcated in the Celestials.

HISTORY AND WORK OF THE CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Mongolians' Remarkable Faculty of Imitation and Partiality for Good Looking Lady Instructors—A Teacher for Nearly Every Pupil—How the Schools Were Organized and Are Conducted.

Perhaps one of the most difficult works which the religious people of this country have ever undertaken is the instruction of Chinese in Sunday-schools. The prejudices of the Chinaman, which are very great, must first be overcome, and then he must be treated with the utmost kindness and consideration, or else he will desert the school and go back to his old ways and associations. Consequently it is necessary to have an instructor for each pupil, which necessitates that a great many people must take an interest in the education and instruction of the Chinese.

To make a successful teacher in a Chinese Sunday-school one must first learn the lesson of forbearance, patience and consideration for the feelings of those being instructed. Chinamen are sensitive in a high degree, and the customs which they affected in their native land must be studied and interpreted with exactness. Once the pupil is offended the teacher practically loses all control over him, and he soon becomes discontented or else stays away altogether. This, it will be seen, makes it necessary that the teacher who undertakes the instruction of the Chinese in the Sunday-schools must not only be of more than ordinary intelligence and discretion, but must have an inexhaustible quantity of patience from which to draw. The first thing to be done is to win the confidence of the pupil, and then get him to imitate the sounds of words, and experience emotion by observing it being experienced.

THE CHINESE ARE IMITATIVE. In speaking of the manner of one teacher said: "The Chinese are a peculiar race. They are the most splendid imitators, but are not in the least original. They are obedient and try their utmost to do just as told. If one learns



Charles E. Ford.

to write it is always a first-class imitation of the teacher's. This same peculiarity seems to run through the race and extends to all branches of learning. Looking at the matter this way it is not possible that they can be taught to think. Contrary to the way they do at present? Their very imitative nature makes their conversion almost impossible. They have learned to adore and it is a very wearisome task to break down this prejudice and teach them that there is a living God. The Chinese do not act on impulse, but, on the contrary, deliberate consideration directs their every action."

This opinion shows very clearly the difficulties that are in the way of the religious instruction of the Chinese, which is at present being undertaken in this city on a rather extensive scale. There are at present four well-organized Sunday-schools, exclusively for Chinese pupils. For every pupil, as was stated, it is almost necessary that there be a teacher, almost doubling the magnitude of the work. The second to organize was St. Louis was the one now in charge of C. E. Ford in the old Union Methodist Episcopal Church at Eleventh and Locust, nearly thirteen years ago; the second to organize was the one at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Washington and Ewing avenues; the third the Second Presbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Lucas place, and the last at the First Christian Church, Locust near Compton avenue, the latter organizing about a year ago, not enough time.

The great trouble in instructing the Chinese in this city has always been a lack of teachers. For some reason people seem slow to take hold. This fact has been a great drawback to those who have taken the work in hand. Mr. Ford, the pioneer Chinese worker, who is personally acquainted with a majority of the Chinamen in this city, speaks very encouragingly of the prospects of the future of the work, and says that his personal knowledge is an insurmountable good, and has been done by the Sunday-school since their inception.

"It is true," said he, "that Chinamen are highly imitative, and that they are very partial to those who are good looking. By their associations with their teachers they become possessed of a desire to grow as near as possible like them. There is a grand field right here in St. Louis for workers who have enterprise, patience, perseverance and time. The Chinamen fully appreciate the efforts of the teachers if they appear to be in earnest, but persons who undertake to instruct and cannot do it without showing selfishness or letting it appear that they think themselves better than their pupils, they had just as well quit before they begin."

LORD'S PRAYER TRANSLATION. Dr. D. I. Jocelyn, Superintendent of the Pilgrim Congregational Church Sunday-school, has made a translation of the Lord's Prayer, which is in Chinese words with Roman characters. The following is a copy of the translation:

God our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

doan yee yow work, al ghick gau chat yee swk. Goo Quawk yah, kin yah, wing yah, gey qu yee, yun ghut.

In speaking of the Sunday-school evangelical work among the Chinese, Dr. Jocelyn said that he believed the Chinese were honest in their convictions, and that they were truly grateful for the instruction they received. He is an enthusiast, and looks upon his Sunday labors among the so-called heathen as one of the most pleasant duties he has to perform. "My boys," he calls them, and some of them call him "father."

"While the Chinese are highly imitative," said he, "they are at the same time intelligent. Some of them learn very quickly, and as to their contributions, they are as good, if not better than the average American. They are always willing to give their mite when approached. If they are treated well, it is an easy thing to get them to perform their little duties. I regard the work as one of the grandest open to religiously inclined people who desire to engage in the conversion of the Chinese."

This opinion is endorsed by nearly every worker in the Chinese Sunday-schools in the city. They are almost to a person enthusiastic in their praises of the Chinamen, who they insist are fast becoming Americanized, all opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

LESSONS THAT ARE TAUGHT. The ten commandments are made a special feature of the lessons to the Chinese, the



Dr. D. I. Jocelyn.

second of which is particularly appropriate to the student, and is as follows: "Thou shalt not have any other gods before me, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is on earth, thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them, for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me, and keep my commandments."

This, as well as other quotations, and the entire New Testament, is translated into the Chinese language in native Chinese characters. This book is a novelty in itself, and is printed in Canton, China. The paper used, which is what is known as the rice quality, is very thin, and is made in leaf, and is folded with the folded edge on the outside. In reading this book one must begin at the back and at the right hand side of the page, which is directly the opposite to the way in which every Chinese Sunday-school scholar in the city has one of these translations, and they are said to be very proud of them.

It is said that pretty women make successful teachers, and that the prettier they are the more marked will be their success. This is a novelty in itself, and is a peculiarity that keeps the scholars coming after they once start. They often visit, with some acquaintance, one of the other schools, and some amusing stories are told of what they have to say after they have made these visits. Sometimes they make a change, always going to their old teacher and explaining the reasons.

The lady teacher takes a scholar and by talking to her pupil for a time she soon becomes able to make him understand what she means. The printed slips are also a great aid teaching the Chinaman, especially at the beginning. A teacher, it is claimed, can talk to a Chinaman for hours and he will not apparently grow weary, and is said to believe just what is told him. This is a peculiarity that keeps the scholars coming after they once start. They often visit, with some acquaintance, one of the other schools, and some amusing stories are told of what they have to say after they have made these visits. Sometimes they make a change, always going to their old teacher and explaining the reasons.



Mrs. Emma Webb.

ing that they have found a new one which is better looking or some other equally peculiar reason. Of course a Chinaman who speaks the English language fairly well, is used to explain something to the others who cannot understand what is said except in their native language. As first in teaching, object lessons are given, followed by tract instruction and lessons in the English language.

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL. The first Chinese Sunday-school organized in St. Louis was founded by Rev. D. D. Jones, a missionary who had been in China. He arrived in this city in August, 1878, and on Sept. 2, the same year, he organized the school with seven pupils on hand, and a very small number. Mr. Charles E. Ford was chosen superintendent at the time and ever since that time he has acted in that capacity. This long service of nearly thirteen years makes Mr. Ford the pioneer in Chinese Sunday-school work in St. Louis. He has missed very few Sundays during his long period of service and has great confidence in the good that is being done. The work, slowly but surely, grows more popular among the Mongolians, and the school prospered despite the many discouragements. Until 1888 this was the only school in the city and is still attended by several pupils who were present the first day. Several of the old scholars have gone back to China, while others have remained in the city. Mr. Ford, the intelligent teacher at Eleventh and Locust streets, who has a fair knowledge of the English language, acts as interpreter for the school. He learned his English A B C's from Mr. Ford, but has since, by attending night school steadily, become a fairly good English scholar. Mr. Ford is the only Chinaman in the city who has a native wife and is very much envied by his brethren on this account. But it is good-natured envy. Yee is about 25 years of age and his wife is 27, and possesses the oval face of her race. The school has about fifty scholars, with a regular attendance of about twenty-five. Mr. E. H. Spooner is precursor; Joseph Avery, organist, and James S. Yule and Paul Stang, chorists. As in all the schools, teachers are in demand and their services are thoroughly appreciated. There have been twenty-one conversions to Christianity through the work of this school.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL. Mr. Ho, a Chinaman, is responsible for the school at the Pilgrim Congregational Church having been organized. He became a member of the church and, having attended the Central Church Sunday-school, desired that

be organized by the denomination of which he had become a member. Dr. Jocelyn was chosen Superintendent, and by industrious work for the past two years has made a splendid showing. The school at first was very small, but Mr. Ho continued to now and then bring in a friend, the friend bringing in another friend until now the school has a membership of thirty-six, with an average attendance of twenty-five to thirty. The work done by the school is not only in attendance, but practical results are very apparent. Twelve Chinamen have been baptized and received as Christians in the church. Dr. D. I. Jocelyn was elected superintendent at the very beginning of the school and has held the position constantly ever since. He has worked on, despite discouragement, and is now proud of the transformation which he has witnessed in a great number of the pupils. Nearly all of those who have become Christians have cut off their ties and adopted the American style of dress. Several of them have learned to speak English fairly well within the time. They have become interested in American ways and American life, eschewing their old-time ways and associations. Several have shown a desire to shine in society, and although succeeding only moderately well in the effort, they have not given up all hope of social advancement. They have been seized by an ambition to become something else than laundrymen, and have branched in other business. By liberal associations Dr. Jocelyn thinks a great majority of the Chinese in this country can be transformed into good American citizens. The pupils have until within the past few weeks maintained a reading-room at 283 Olive street, but owing to Dr. Jocelyn having been unwell it has been abandoned for the present, but will be opened again in the near future. They will also maintain a Chinese pupil who is studying for the ministry at the Theological Seminary at Canton, China.

FIRST CHRISTIAN. The latest addition to the Chinese Sunday-schools of St. Louis is the organization connected with the First Christian Church, Locust street, near Compton avenue. This school was organized in the early part of September of last year, and its organization grew out of the fact that Mr. Hawk and Mr. Hyman, both members of the Central Christian Church of this city, were largely interested in the instruction of the Chinese. It was the desire on the part of Mr. Hawk to secure some place where he could preach to the Chinese in their own language on Sunday afternoon, and Mr. Hyman, who is interested in the Chinese, and as a committee, visited the Official Board of the Chinese Christian Church and asked that their chapel be thrown open for a Sunday afternoon Chinese school. The Official Board granted the request and placed Mr. John Q. McNamee, one of the elders, in charge of that department of the work.

In September of last year the first meeting was held with an attendance of five pupils, and some eight or ten teachers. The following officers were elected: Mr. John Q. McNamee, Superintendent; Mr. W. H. McNamee, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Hallie Harper, Secretary; Mrs. Emma Webb, Treasurer; Mr. John M. McNamee, Interpreter. A week or two later Mr. Hawk was elected as Interpreter, and has since held the position to the satisfaction of both teachers and pupils. The school has been successful from the start, and has reached a roll of thirty pupils. The average attendance being about twenty.



Mr. John Q. McNamee.

On Monday evening of last week the first entertainment of this school was given in the chapel of the church, which over three hundred people attended. A most excellent programme was listened to, after which free refreshments were furnished by the Chinamen to all present. More teachers are needed in this school and their services will be appreciated by both teachers and pupils. The session of the school will be held on Tuesday afternoon at 8 o'clock. Visitors are welcomed.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN. The second Presbyterian Sunday-school is the only one which meets during the forenoon, and owing to this fact is not as well attended as it would doubtless be otherwise. Mr. W. S. Truesell, the pastor, has been very good, and he is ably assisted by Mr. Gould and Miss Truesell, the Superintendent's daughter. This school was organized in 1888, and since that time it has been constantly in charge. Ten Chinamen have been converted and received into the church, and the school has an average attendance of about twenty. The pupils of this school support a pupil in Dr. Ford's Theological School for Chinamen in Canton, China. Good results are very evident, and several of the pupils have been doing very promising men, are in business for themselves and doing well.

VISITING MERCHANTS. A Big Delegation to Arrive Here Next Tuesday.

On Tuesday morning a delegation of 200 prominent Southern merchants will arrive at St. Louis over the Cairo Short Line and Paducah, Tennessee & Alabama Railroad for the purpose of making a careful personal inspection of St. Louis wholesale business houses. The rapid development of the new South has attracted the attention of local dealers, and for the past two years the wholesale merchants have been reaching out for this ever increasing trade. The Eastern cities were not behind in the movement and St. Louis has not been given the consideration to which the city is for no other reason than on account of geographical position, is certainly entitled. The local dealers are now aroused to a full appreciation of the situation and a bold move has been made. Through the efforts of the merchants of the city, a meeting of the foremost merchants in several Southern towns, offering them the hospitality of St. Louis. This invitation has been accepted by more than two hundred of the most prominent dealers of Paducah, Paris, Benton, Murray, Kansas and other thriving Southern cities who will be brought to the Union Depot at the expense of the two roads. For the purpose of making definite arrangements for the reception and entertainment of their guests, a meeting of local merchants has been called for 10 o'clock Monday morning in the office of Secretary Morgan at the Merchants' Exchange. About 100 invitations have been sent out to the management of the foremost St. Louis houses asking their co-operation in the matter, and the success of the venture is assured. The visitors are representative men in every respect. They will spend three or four days in St. Louis, and an unusual activity in spring Southern trade is anticipated as a direct result.

ALWAYS UP TO DATE,

THE STRAUS-EMERICH OUTFITTING CO.

FACTS.

It is neither wisdom nor philosophy that teaches you to deprive yourself of the necessities of life and live on the rock of economy and want in order to pay cash, when you can buy on credit as cheap as for cash and have every advantage offered by the largest cash store.

Housekeepers, Hotel-Keepers,

All using Furniture will do themselves an injury by failing to consider this occasion in making their collection of Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods. There is so much variety in our collection that every taste may be satisfied. Furniture of all kinds and for all purposes.

We make a specialty of furnishing homes completely, and will furnish elegant designs on application.

Don't fail to see our Elegant Line of Refrigerators and Baby Carriages

While in the Establishment.

The Straus-Emerich Outfitting Company,

1121, 1123 and 1125 OLIVE STREET.
Open Evenings Until 9 O'Clock. Special Inducements to Parties Starting Housekeeping.

AMONG THE MISSOURIANS

A VETERAN NEWSPAPER MAN ENTERS THE BAPTIST MINISTRY.

Evidence of the Wonderful Development of the Industries of the Counties—What the Press is Saying—Points of Interest From the Farms.

Representatives Kinsey, Mansur and Nidringhaus voted against, and Dockery, Norton, Tarsney and Wade voted for the \$2,961,000 claim allowed the Choctaws and Chickasaws, of which the attorneys, claim agents and lobbyists receive 24 per cent. Bland, Frank, Hatch, Heard, Stone, Whitlow and Wilcox were either absent or not voting.

James S. B. Berry of Taney County has been taken to the penitentiary to serve a five-years' sentence for an assault to kill, growing out of the killing of Capt. Nat Kinney. Berry is a son of P. G. Berry, who for two terms was a member of the Legislature from Stone County.

Col. John R. Kelsa, who was elected to Congress from the old Sixth (Springfield) Missouri District in 1884, died at Longmont, Cal., last week.

Wm. S. Landreth, living near Willard, died recently at the advanced age of 84 years, having been a resident of Greene County during half his lifetime.

Capt. Warner J. Miller, who died in Platte City on the 18th inst., was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1818. In 1861 he raised a company and joined Price's army. He died wealthy.

Judge George P. Foote, who died at Hartsville, Wright County, was one of the ablest lawyers of the Southwest, and one of the oldest members of the bar in Wright County. He was a Tennesseean, where he practiced law for many years, and removing to this State he became one of its ablest lawyers.

Capt. W. G. Merrick, recently died at Pueblo, was a brother of Maj. J. L. Merrick of Carrollton, and lived in Missouri many years. In the late war he commanded Company E, Hughes' Regiment Missouri State Guards, and later Company H, Third Regiment, C. S. A., and was a Lieutenant in Thompson's Kentucky Regiment in the Mexican war.

Joseph Miller died at Booneville recently, aged 71 years. He was a native of Cologne, Germany, and lived in Booneville since 1848.

Maj. S. A. Garth of St. Joseph has bought a half interest in the lease and future improvements of the Joplin Hotel. Another story is to be added, elevators put in and other improvements made in the antiquated structure. A new hotel is wanted most in Joplin.

with a local option law, has the greatest number of any county.

THE PRESS. A. J. Fleming, who has been a newspaper man since boyhood and recently connected with the St. Louis University, and a Baptist minister and already accepted a call from Gower, Buchanan County.

John B. Lempereur, who left St. Louis, where he was born, for Canada, after graduating from the St. Louis University, and for the past twenty years contributed largely to magazines and newspapers over the name of Lucile, died at Montreal on the 11th inst., aged 48 years.

Ex-Senator Houston W. Johnson of Montgomery County is named by Mrs. Susan Rittenhouse, editor of the Montgomery Journal, for governor in 1892.

J. D. Crisp, for many years editor of the Holden Enterprise, has sold his interest to the Enterprise, and will remove to Galveston, Tex., to accept a position on the Daily Tribune.

The citizens of Conway subscribed \$200 to assist the Chief, which lost a press, part of the type and other material by a late fire, in getting started again.

Ex-Representative A. B. Martinville has purchased the Williamsville Transcript, and will conduct it as heretofore.

The Bolivar Free Press has been purchased by Joe Gravelly, formerly connected with the Springfield Herald, and Joseph B. Upton, ex-member of the Legislature.

Miss Sadie Rickel, sister of the retiring editor, is now the editor, publisher and manager of the Cameron Indicator. J. C. Rickel leaves for Chicago to accept a position on one of the papers.

THE FARM. The tide of immigration from Kansas to Missouri is still on the increase. Several families from there recently located on farms in the counties of McDonald, Barry, Taney and Stone, and more are coming.

The farmers of Atchison County organized a mutual insurance company about a year ago, and are now going to incorporate under the laws of the State with an assessed valuation of \$300,000.

The Alliance has established a general store at Kirbyville, Taney County, and intend to start many others in the southern part of the State.

A farmer near Marshall recently purchased a bill of goods amounting to \$10 from a Chicago traveling merchant, only to find that he could have purchased the same goods from a local dealer for \$7.

Hon. J. D. Rubank of Saline County sold a span of black match horses to a party now in this State buying horses. The team took several years last year at different fairs through the State. Mr. Coghlan, the purchaser, lives at Claremore, Ireland, but will take the horses to London.

R. E. Jarman and W. S. Phillips of Tennessee were in Monroe County buying a few yearling mules last week. They bought thirty-two head from Charles Fleming at \$7.50 per head and twenty head of Charlie Westfall, for which they paid \$110 per head.

These were extra fine yearlings, fifteen hands high.

MISCELLANEOUS. According to the last census Carter County has seven negroes; McDonald, four; Maries, five; Ripley, one; Schuyler, four; Shannon, three; Taney, four, and Worth, one. The total negro population of the State is 154,131. The Indians number 128 and the Chinese 417.

A boy recently killed in Shannon County a deer which had antlers with twenty-five points. The horns were bought as representing the oldest and wildest and fattest deer ever killed in this State.

The Audrain County jack case of Connoble vs. Clark in the courts for the past seven years, was again tried in the Pike Circuit Court Thursday, resulting in a verdict for Connoble for \$216. The case has been to the higher courts twice and is likely to go again. The costs amount to \$1,200.

Missouri is larger than all the New England States:

Maine has 25,835 square miles. New Hampshire 9,339. Vermont 9,600. Massachusetts 7,800. Rhode Island 1,545. Connecticut 4,545.

Total Missouri 62,006 square miles. Clarksville has in contemplation the erection of a powder mill and gun factory.

Randolph County contains about 3,000 negroes, about one-half of whom reside in the city of Moberly.

Gold has been discovered near Moundville in Vernon County. The lead is fifteen feet thick and assays four ounces of gold and three of silver to the ton and is easy of access.

The State Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Moberly on March 31 and April 1 and 2.

Centralia has five drug stores, or one to every fifty voters living in the city. There are 80 saloons in the town.

There are as many as one hundred divorce cases on the March term docket of the Kansas City Circuit Court.

W. W. Wells, late of Ford County, Kan., has located near Ozark, Christian County, to engage in hop growing.

The only oxen polishing works in this country, located at Rutland, Vt., will be removed to Missouri, and engaged in preparing for market the vast quantities of oxen mined in Crawford and Pulaski Counties.

A valuable marble quarry has recently been discovered in Dade County about a mile from Lockwood. It is variously colored and takes on a beautiful polish. Arrangements to develop the mine and prepare the marble for shipment are being perfected.

Court Pioneer of the West, No. 1, 929, Ancient Order of Foresters of America, held their regular meeting Tuesday, March 3. All possible steps have been taken toward making their sixth annual hop and musical entertainment to be given St. Patrick's Night, Tuesday, March 17, at their hall, 324 Franklin Avenue, one of the grandest affairs of the season, and first-class talent has been secured for the entertainment, which will begin at about 8 o'clock. Tickets can be procured at the door. Admission, 25c; ladies will be admitted free.

EAST ST. LOUIS AND BELLEVILLE.

Shot Himself While Hunting Ducks—News and Notes.

William Fulse, a colored man, who lives several miles out of East St. Louis near the bluffs, was brought to the city yesterday evening to receive treatment for an injured limb. He was rowing about in a boat on Pond Lily Lake at Centerville station, hunting ducks, when his shotgun was accidentally discharged. The entrance of shot struck him in the right knee, shattering the cap and mangle the flesh of his leg.

The official call has been issued for three elections to be held next month in East St. Louis. The first, to elect city and township officers, will be held on the 7th; the second, to elect school trustees, will be held on the 11th, and the third, to elect members of the Board of Education, takes place on the 18th.

A public examination of children, who are to be confirmed on Palm Sunday, will take place to-day at the German Evangelical Church. Rev. O. Wichman will conduct the examination.

To-morrow evening the Four Leaf Social Club will give one of their popular dances. It will take place at Flannigan's Hall.

John H. Sweeney, the young newspaper man who is running for City Clerk on the anti-administration ticket, is making an active campaign. He is the East St. Louis representative of the *Journal* and a popular young man.

Ex-Sheriff Beverly Wittshire of Chester was in the city yesterday on a visit to friends. He is the assistant keeper of the House of Representatives at Springfield.

Rev. G. E. Burrows, the pastor of the Christian Church, will conduct the regular Sunday services of the R. M. Y. M. C. A. at Association Hall this afternoon.

John E. Garvey of the Second Ward has been requested to become a candidate for alderman on the anti-administration ticket.

Belleville. William Wittenfield, 30 years of age, died yesterday at his home on Abend street. The funeral will take place to-day at Walnut Hill cemetery, under the auspices of St. Paul's Benevolent Society, of which deceased was a member.

The three local D. O. M. lodges held a joint celebration last night at the Park Hall, in commemoration of the forty-fourth anniversary of the foundation of the Hiramist Order. Mrs. Catharine Berleiman died yesterday at the age of 24 years. She was the wife of John H. Berleiman, a well-known farmer who lives three miles south of Belleville.

Ferdinand Isler left yesterday for Germany to take possession of an inheritance left him by his uncle lately deceased.

Mrs. Barbara M. Knapp died at Ward station yesterday at the age of 70 years.

We Say in Good Faith. That the Globe, 735 to 75 Franklin Avenue, sell you finest Baltimore Merchant Tailor suits in Outwears, Prime Alberts and Bucks from \$12.50 to \$25 that will cost you double made to order.

ON THE TAN-BARK.

The \$10,000 Walking Match That Begins in New York To-Day.

THE GREATEST CONTEST OF THE KIND EVER STARTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

A Determined Attempt to Revive the Interest in Pedestrianism—Splendid Prizes—Old Veterans Who Will Walk—One Man Who Thinks He Can Do 760 Miles in Six Days.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
New York, March 12.—A determined effort is being made to revive interest in six-day walking matches. At 12:01 o'clock on Sunday, March 15, at least forty and perhaps more walkers will start around the tan-bark ellipse in the gorgeous Madison Square Garden for the purpose of breaking the record if possible, and winning the capital prize of \$5,000. The prize indicates that this will not



be the end of walking matches in America, but will be the beginning of a series of great international contests. An emblem, in the form of a gold or silver belt, studded with diamonds or some other design, valued at about \$1,500, will be ready for presentation to the winner, with the understanding that he shall not compete in the next race, but if the record is beaten he shall give it up to the coming man.

It will be seen that so far as the walkers are concerned, they have no risk whatever in this match. They know to a penny what they will get if they win. In other matches this was a matter of speculation, since they raced for the gate receipts principally. In this race they run for stipulated prizes and the money has been deposited in the hands of Arthur T. Lumley, editor of the *Illustrated News*, of which John L. Sullivan was an editor before he became an actor. Lumley is now Richard K. Fox's chief rival in New York City and is checked by Jewell with all that throng of sporting men who followed the banner of Sullivan when he quarreled with Fox.

WOULD BE CONTENTS.
As may be understood, the match in which the prizes were offered led to a multitude of entries of all sorts and conditions of men,



some of whom the Lord never made to be runners. There is scarcely one among them all who does not believe himself foredoomed to win. They are of all colors, ages and nations and for several weeks they have laid siege to the Ashland House until the hotel clerks have arisen in a rage and cried a murmur on all walkers and runners. The terms have been plain enough, but an ambitious walker is much more ambitious than an ambitious pugilist and that is saying a good deal. So the walkers have ignored all printed notices and swarmed down upon Manager Albert just "to talk matters over."

Ten thousand dollars are hung up in prize and all the old stars of the tan bark with few exceptions will be on hand. The general plan of the match is drawn in this way. The \$10,000 in prize money will be divided so that \$5,000 will go to the winner of the match, \$2,500 to the second man, \$1,000 to the third, \$750 to the fourth, \$500 to the fifth, \$320 to the sixth. Several special prizes are also offered. Littlewood, the English walker, made 626 miles in a six day match. The man who can beat that record in this one will get \$3,000



in gold cash. Then Charley Howell by means of his funny dog trot traveled over the space of 150 miles in twenty-four hours. The man who can travel any fraction of a mile more than 150 in the match gets \$1,000 extra for his powers of locomotion. Among the other attractions will be the rowing matches in the land boats that have become so popular of late, and Wallace Ross, John Lanyon, Fred Plasted and O'Connor are to be among the oarsmen who will give

exhibitions of skill in their line. Then in addition there will be short distance racing by professionals only in distances ranging from one to twenty-five miles.

THOSE ENTERED.
There were about fifty of them there when I called upon Manager Albert, and each of

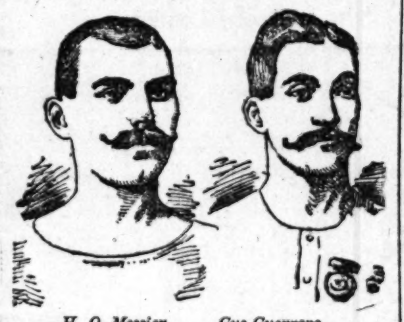


them had a trainer. Now the conditions of entry are that each man must put up \$800 as an entrance fee and must give evidence that he has been in active training for at least three weeks.

Then scores of ambitious pedestrians swooped down on the manager of the walking match and assured him that they did not need any training and as for their entrance fee—well, they would pay that out of the prize money that they would win.

However, here is the full list as passed upon by the management and accepted:
E. C. Moore; A. James Albert; S. J. C. Hughes; 4, William Reed; 5, F. Waldsauer; 6, I. F. Burns; 7, Steve Brodie's "Unknown"; 8, Peter Hegelman; 9, H. O. Messier; 10, Frank A. Hart; 11, D. B. Bennett; 12, Hart to Jack's "Unknown"; 13, John Daly; 14, St. Louis policeman; 15, George Tracey; 16, Leon Fleming; 17, John W. Sullivan, the Bangor Ghost; 18, Tim Curley; 19, A. N. Johnson; 20, James A. Graham; 21, W. H. Burrell; 22, unknown Spaniard; 23, Sam Adams; 24, Happy Jack Smith's "Cowboy"; 25, William H. Taylor; 26, George Manning; 27, George Cartwright; 28, Steve Brodie's "Johnson"; 29, Joshua B. Nicholson; 30, George Dufrance; 31, O. Gough; 32, Tom Walsh; 33, Gus Guerrero; 34, John A. Glick; 35, Peter; 36, George D. Noremac; 37, G. E. Hoffman; 38, Jerry Hourihan; 39, S. S. Wood; 41, Henry Webb; 42, E. J. Seymour; 43, A. T. Tucker.

There will be many familiar faces on that



track when the word is given to the men to start. Some of the men named above will flunk at the last moment, but there are at least a dozen out of the forty old named, who will be in the race from start to finish. The man who can't do 575 miles in the six days had better not start, for he will be out-classed.

The most confident man of all the band is the man who has least chance of winning. He is the "Bangor Ghost." I read his letter naming himself as a contestant for pedestrian honors. It was frank, free and open. He assured Manager Albert that he would startle him and the world in general, and establish a world's record of 760 miles in 120 hours.

The Ghost will not walk that fast to be sure, but he honestly believes that he will. Of course there are men in the list of entries who can be depended on to make big records. These are old seasoned hands—or perhaps it would be better to say feet—in the business. Some of them have been walking in matches for more than a dozen years.

WATCH ALBERT.
There is James Albert, who figured in probably a hundred matches before he won one in Madison Square Garden. You want to watch Albert, who, by the way, has no connection with the Albert who is managing the race. Albert, the walker, is a clean built dapper fellow with none of the bad habits that pugilists and walkers usually have. He is honestly believed that he will run according to a schedule, and barring accidents is a bad man to bet against.

Frank Hart, the colored man whom O'Leary taught, is another walker who will be worth watching. He is the only walker on the tan bark who can imitate that peculiarly graceful heel and toe style that made O'Leary the fastest heel and toe walker of his day.

George D. Noremac, or to call him by his right name, Cameron, is a plucky, stocky



little Scotchman who may be depended upon to stay on the track until the walk is over, and to make the man just ahead of him keep going. He is not as a rule a first prize winner, but he usually wins some prize, and is never the last in the hunt.

John Hughes the Leper is, of course, in the race, and he is the most deceiving man of them all. You can never tell what, in his obstinacy, he may do. He bears pain like a stoic. He will have his own way at any cost. The only way to lead him is to do as the Irishman did with the pig he was driving to Limerick. He persuaded him he was going the other way. When you bet on Hughes he loses; when you bet against him he wins. And there he is for you. His obstinacy should ordinarily keep him from going to the front.

A MAN WITH RECORDS.
George Cartwright is a man with several records. He classes with Rowell and Littlewood. Like all the English walkers and runners he goes about running in a match in a purely matter-of-fact business-like way. He obeys his trainer's orders, runs according to a schedule made out in advance, and barring an accidental breakdown that can never be guarded against in a walking match, it is at the end with the winners.

There will be quite an array of ex-champions on hand when the show starts. Patrick Fitzgerald, who beat Howell, will be on hand for one, and "Mick" Murphy, the Haverstraw brick-wheeler, will be there. "Old Sport" Campana will of course be there, and so will most of the old-time walkers, O'Leary among them.

So, unless all signs fail, it will be a notable event.

SWEDISH GYMNASTICS.

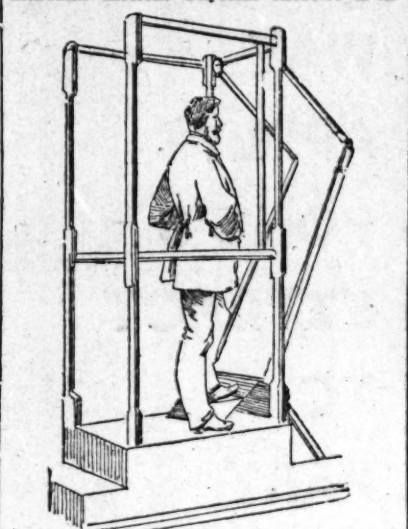
THE APPARATUS USED TO RESTORE HEALTH AND MUSCULAR POWER.

A System That Has Found Great Favor in Europe—The Most Nervous Can Use the Apparatus With Safety—How the Machines Work.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Hygiene, with its simple, practical and dietetical measures, is everywhere gaining ground, and its doctrines are gradually spreading from pole to pole. It is better and certainly more profitable to guard against diseases than to cure them, and in future a dietetical treatment will undoubtedly meet with greater favor by an enlightened public than the application of medicaments, which after all are only important and valuable for the relief of acute sufferings.

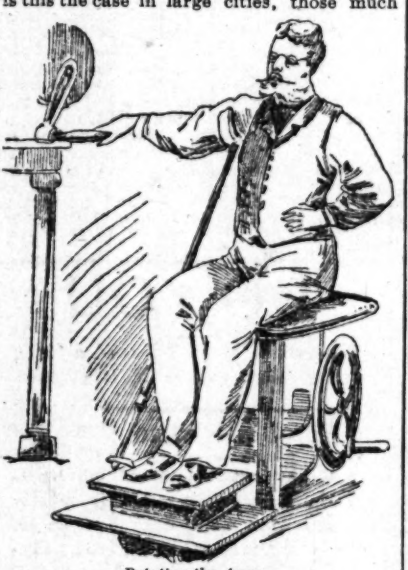
The principle upon which hygiene is based is the exercise of the body in the form of muscular motion. Physical exercise is in-



Mountain Climbing Apparatus.

dispensable to good health, for it means activity of the muscles and the muscles comprise the chief constituent of our body. Physical exercise stimulates the muscular play, promotes the circulation of the humors, renews the blood, deepens respiration, strengthens generation of warmth, invigorates the nervous system, brings back the pleasant sensation of strength and increases the joy of life.

On the one hand, exercise taken in sufficient quantity is an excellent means for the development of the body, the preservation of health and the best precautionary measure against disease, while on the other hand a lack of proper exercise brings about sickness and a host of ailments. This is noticeable everywhere where high-pitched civilization interferes with the healthy and normal development of the entire organism; especially is this the case in large cities, those much

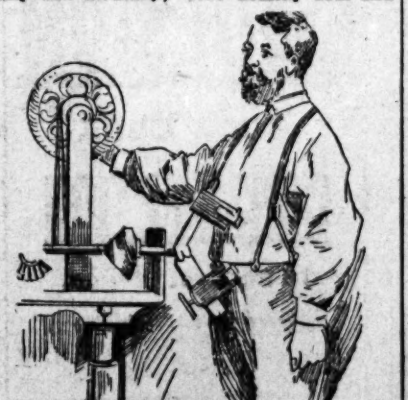


Rotating the Arms.

praised centers of culture and refinement, which in truth are only the great breeders of the degeneration of humankind. The constantly increasing curvatures of the spine of our children is subjected, and the severe mental strain of adults in the daily war for existence, while the physical forces lie dormant and unemployed, cannot help but bring about a line of bodily ailments such as weakened activity of the heart, imperfect sanguification, respiratory difficulties, indigestion, nervous debility, irritability of temper and other evils, which form to-day a constantly increasing register of disease in the large centers of civilization. Look at the thousands of pale-faced children that fill the streets four times a day on their way to and from school; the many delicate, narrow-hipped women; the hollow-necked factory hands, the stooping forms of book-keepers and clerks, the narrow-chested students and book-worms, the fat, sleek, rotund bodies of the coupon-cutters, the poor, jaded faces of those who are compelled to work all night, and you have a good picture of the pernicious influences of the life in a metropolis.

WHILE IT IS true that as a rule the calling of city people requires a sedentary mode of life, and that the natural walk of pedestrians has been turned into a running, jostling gait, for time is money, it is also true that there are thousands of people who refrain voluntarily from taking any bodily exercise, and our cheap, passive methods of transportation encourage all such laziness.

Experience teaches that a nation rarely breaks suddenly with historical traditions, but that the day is coming—and its dawn is already perceptible everywhere—when all that useless ballast, with which the brains of our children are burdened, will be resolutely thrown aside, when a new generation will grow up in light and air and sunshine, equally strong physically and mentally, with healthy soul and



Abdominal Massage.

healthy body. Until that time comes, art will have to be the mediator between ourselves and the sins we commit against nature. This is done in a three-fold manner: Through the exercise taught in gymnastics, which is without doubt the most wholesome and effective bodily exercise for people in a normal state of health, and which is an important educational feature for our

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Good all-wool well made Stockinette Jackets, black, at \$1.50.
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Good black cloth Blazer Jackets, splendid shape, \$2.00.
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Fine tan imported cloth Blazer Jacket, tinsel cord edge and tassel cord, a great bargain, at \$4.50.

Blue cloth Blazer, half lined with satin and embroidered with gold on full rolling collar, \$5.00.

Our \$5.00 Reefer Jacket, made of cloth or chevrot, has an unsurpassable fit and worth for the price.

We are showing a full line of wrap shape Capes, the latest style, and also a complete stock of Connemaras.

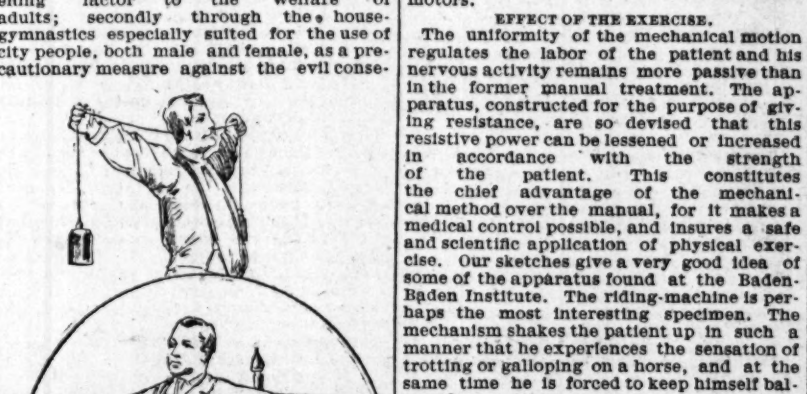
See our \$1.00 Children's Reefers from 6 to 12 years; all colors.

Our \$1.50 Children's Reefer is the best in the land for the price.

Complete line of Misses' Confirmation Dresses from \$2.50 upwards.

FAMOUS CLOAK DEPARTMENT, Broadway and Morgan.

children, and a refreshing and strengthening factor to the welfare of adults; secondly through the house-employment especially suited for the use of city people, both male and female, as a precautionary measure against the evil consequences of sedentary habits; and thirdly, through the modern mechanical gymnastic, which had its birth in Sweden, but is finding at the present day enthusiastic followers everywhere, and as it is the latest and least known among the various gymnastic exercises in vogue, we will give it a brief discussion.



Strengthening the Muscles of the Arms—Arm-Locking Device.

THE SWEDISH GYMNASTICS.
It is known under the title of "Swedish House Gymnastic" and was first introduced by Ling, who based his artificial methods of exercise upon the gymnastic performances taught by Gutsmuth and Jahn. It is essentially adapted for people of weak constitutions and delicate health, securing for them a certain physical motions accompanied by the moderate resistance of other persons, gymnasts trained for that purpose. This active and passive treatment combined has not found much favor, and only the passive feature of it has remained in vogue, known under the name of "massage."

In the meantime Dr. Gustav Zander of Stockholm has replaced the manual forces formerly employed by very ingeniously constructed machines, and following in his footsteps similar mechanical institutions have been established in many European cities, i. e., Abo, Baden-Baden, Berlin, Breslau, Christiania, Frankfurt A. M., Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Kissingen, London, Mannheim, Paris, St. Petersburg, Wiesbaden and others. All of these establishments have grown in great favor with the public, although they require a considerable outlay by reason of the costliness of their equipment. Germany has more of these institutions to-day than Sweden itself, whence the treatment emanated. The oldest among these is the establishment at Baden-Baden, which was founded by the government of the Grand-Duchy of Baden.

The various machines that perform the functions formerly entrusted to human hands more uniformly and precisely, stand in long rows in the halls of the institute. According to the motions they are to perform, as shaking, kneading, stroking, drubbing or massage.

They are driven either by steam or gas motors. EFFECT OF THE EXERCISE.
The uniformity of the mechanical motion regulates the labor of the patient and his nervous activity remains more passive than in the former manual treatment. The apparatus, constructed for the purpose of giving resistance, are so devised that this resistive power can be lessened or increased in accordance with the strength of the patient. This constitutes the chief advantage of the mechanical method over the manual, for it makes a medical control possible, and insures a safe and scientific application of physical exercise. Our sketches give a very good idea of some of the apparatus found at the Baden-Baden Institute. The riding-machine is perhaps the most interesting specimen. The mechanism shakes the patient up in such a manner that he experiences the sensation of trotting or galloping on a horse, and at the same time he is forced to keep himself balanced.

A Simple Design.
Into a wooden handle, to be manipulated more easily, suffice for the first attempt, and a little practice will suggest for the future to each individual the necessary and desirable instruments. The chief article is, of course, the wooden box or case, which can be bought in any fancy store. The next thing to be procured is a brass plate; this is hard and must be softened by a thorough heating. It will give the metal a beautiful burnished color that can be removed with corrosives after the work is done. The brass plate must be then nailed on a drawing-board. The desired design is sketched upon the plate with a hard pencil, or it can be stretched across the metal and traced on it with a needle. The brass is as soft as wax. It is best to try simple ornamental designs first, like the accompanying one, but it does not take long before one becomes quite an expert in the business. Practice will be the best teacher in the following of this interesting occupation. When the work is finished the plate is laid in a solution of one part of sulphurous acid to ten parts of water. The metal is allowed to remain in

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Annual Sales Exceed 30 MILLION Lbs



How to Make Them for Decorating a Glove Case.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.
Embossed metal plates? A difficult task, no doubt. Not at all, fair readers; nothing easier. The necessary tools: A broken off knitting-needle of moderate thickness, a nail or an etching-needle, which can be stuck

into a wooden handle, to be manipulated more easily, suffice for the first attempt, and a little practice will suggest for the future to each individual the necessary and desirable instruments. The chief article is, of course, the wooden box or case, which can be bought in any fancy store. The next thing to be procured is a brass plate; this is hard and must be softened by a thorough heating. It will give the metal a beautiful burnished color that can be removed with corrosives after the work is done. The brass plate must be then nailed on a drawing-board. The desired design is sketched upon the plate with a hard pencil, or it can be stretched across the metal and traced on it with a needle. The brass is as soft as wax. It is best to try simple ornamental designs first, like the accompanying one, but it does not take long before one becomes quite an expert in the business. Practice will be the best teacher in the following of this interesting occupation. When the work is finished the plate is laid in a solution of one part of sulphurous acid to ten parts of water. The metal is allowed to remain in

Men's Shoes at the Globe

This week. Splendid Calf Shoes, worth \$5.00, at \$2.50. GLOBE, 703 to 715 Franklin avenue.

Button Boxes.

This arrangement for holding buttons is made by pasting together six pasteboard boxes, such as are used by druggists in preparing prescriptions for powders. They slide out like little drawers, and a button is sewed to the outside to indicate the contents.

A white pearl, bone, fancy or shoe button is placed on the drawer designed for holding those particular buttons, while a hook and eye and a safety pin sewed to another, will

readily explain the contents, says the *Household*.

A yard and a quarter of satin ribbon, two inches wide, is tied about the whole, with a bow at the top, forming a neat little case, which for many reasons is preferred to the button bag.

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NYE AS A HIGH FLYER.

BILL'S ANNUAL PASS TO PIERCE THE CIRCUMAMBIENT ATMOSPHERE.

A Few Famous Flying Machines of the Past Viewed from the Standpoint of the Present—The Fall of Man After Adam.

Writes for the *SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH*.
The Pennington Air Ship Co. of Chicago will please accept thanks for annual pass over its lines, good for self and family for one year. I had wanted one very severely, but I had feared that the company might not feel that I was eminent enough to be placed on the eponymous list.

The conditions on the back are not severe, and I have already signed them. They bind me not to stand on the platform while the car is in motion unless properly chalked or rosined. They also oblige me to refrain from bringing suit against the company in case of accident. Of course I would not be so pesky low down as to sue a corporation which would give me a free ride. That would be as mean as that Polish gentleman whose wife gave birth to a little Pole—sort of a hop pole, as it were—on the 21st of February. The little Pole was born on the ferryboat Middletown, on the Staten



Piercing the Air.

Island ferry, just off the Statue of Liberty, and I suggested that they call him Liberty Pole. But that has nothing to do with the case. The birth of the little fellow on board a ferryboat, followed by a reception presided over by Dr. Robinson, who happened to be present, created general good feeling among the passengers, after which quite a purse was raised for the mother and child. Staten Islanders are not only generally well to do, but generous, and so it was a snug little sum which was turned over to the poor woman, who being somewhat fatigued turned it over to her husband.

He took the money and went to Europe with it on the following day. Some men never recover from the nervous shock of becoming a father; others are greatly improved by sending them to Europe. This poor man seemed to realize that nothing but complete change and rest would bring back the roses to his wan cheek.

He is over there yet. Some men, I was going to say, are more honored in the breach than in the observance, but that is incorrect. This man ought to be stripped and tied to the north pole. Then he ought to be covered with obliquity and annuity, and by a never-ending procession of people squeezing by him to go and get a jag, while through eternity he is cursed by the evasive odor of their cloven breaths as they file by on their return, while himself perishing for a drink.

But I am wandering. I am very grateful for the pass, and if I do not avail myself of it I know of a man who uses one to loan him my railroad pass. I will let myself go, perhaps, in my place over the road the first time, and then when it is better ballasted I will go myself.

I have several other passes over competing lines—air lines, as it were—issued years ago and decorated on the back with low cut conditions. The heavier flying machine, for instance, invented by a gentleman of the above name residing in Sable, France, issued passes some years ago, and I have carried mine now until it has a worn look which casts a gloom over aerostation and such things as that.

The first thing to be accomplished in successful aerostation is to overcome the force of gravity and the resistance of capitalists. The next is to overcome the force of gravity or provide easy and convenient places upon which to alight.

The third requirement is that the aeronaut shall be able to guide his rolling stock in such a way as to avoid running into a brighter and more beautiful world than the one he is in.

M. Besnier who was a locksmith of Sable (pronounced Sablay), invented a flying machine which consisted of four rectangular wings arranged in pairs at opposite ends of two rods passing over the shoulders, the rear extremities of the rods being connected by cords to the ankles of the remains—the wearers. I mean in order to enable his legs to pay their way by operating a rear set of wings.

Besnier was not able to rise from the ground and soar away like a bird, but could climb to the top of a house, and after putting on his wings could float off in such a way as not to hurt himself so severely as you might think that he would. M. Besnier once flew across a river where friends with hot spiced rum and nice dry, warm clothes were waiting for him. But he never could get over his sorrow and disappointment that he could not rise from the stubble when flashed by a dog or shooed by one of his family. He died at the close of the seventeenth century, and on his tomb are carved, in French, the lines:

Come, birds, come,
And fly with me.
He broke his leg while trying to fly with a bird girl weighing his pounds. In after years he wore a cork leg, and when his wife wished

him to fold his wings and come off the perch she would look up his cork leg in her bureau drawer, and conceal the key in the family Bible. Being a free thinker, he never discovered the key, and for many years was at the mercy of his wife.

About a century and a quarter later Jacob Degen, a prisoner at Vienna, constructed an apparatus having two umbrella-like wings on each side of the operator and worked by manual power. He was a convict, however, and the rather rigid rules governing prison life interfered with his experiments. The jailer would allow him to fly to a height of fifty feet, but had a cord attached to the machine so that Degen could not escape.

One day he cut the rope and soared away into the ether blue; but as he was putting his thumb to his nose in an attitude of derision at the warden his off wing buckled, and a moment later he fell with a dismal plunk into a mortar bed just outside the penitentiary. After that he wore a look of chastened sorrow and a trust.

The great difficulty experienced by the flying machine men of all ages is to overcome the atmospheric influences sufficiently to float the stock. Besnier wanted also to be able to rise by his own unaided efforts, like a self-made and sockless statesman. He wanted to be able to "light out" where "shooed," but whether he "shooed" or "shooed not," he died unsatisfied. Poor man! he did not know whether he shooed or shooed not skip through the aerostation.

This is what I call a reciprocity joke. It is for use in our trade with England. Poetry written by Lord Tennyson taken in exchange. Better jokes offered, however, in trade for Tennyson's earlier work, done when he was poor.

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MOUNTAIN OF THE LAW.

THE PENINSULA OF MOUNT SINAI MADE FAMOUS BY MOSES.

A Trip to This Land of Biblical Historical Significance—The People and Convent on Mt. Sinai—"The Springs of Moses"—Treasures of the Convent.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 9.—When the "Father of the Gold," as the Arab calls the visitor to his country who comes from the Occident, leaves his European home, sails down the blue Mediterranean and sets foot on land somewhere along the sunny shores of the Orient, you may rely upon it that nine times out of ten Egypt is the object of his wanderings. The balmy breezes of the spring and



Bedouins From Sinai.

the Levantine scent of roses are apt to refresh the worn-out nerves of the busy European traveler; he finds himself transported to a land whose architecture and peculiarities, costumes and habits call up vividly within his mind memories of the charming fairy-tales of Arabia. From every known quarter of the globe these golden migratory birds come flocking thither; some build their nests for months in Cairo, the city of the Caliphs on the banks of the Nile; others go to the highlands to forget the transitoriness of their own existence under the shadow of the ancient monuments of prehistoric ages and on the tombs of the ancestors of humanity. I do not exaggerate when I say that during the winter months Cairo sheds at least from 30,000 to 40,000 strangers, certainly a number sufficiently large to account for the "tuneful" disposition of the hotel proprietor, the dragoman and the street peddler. Even the merchants of Persia and India bring their manifold Oriental treasures to the bazaars of Cairo, to have their wares displayed in the "bazaars of the bazaar," where they

are sure to dispose of their wares with the usual disadvantage to the unwary purchaser. Amidst the crowds that flood the public thoroughfares the European traveler comes frequently across the poorly clad forms of the Bedouins. Their sun stained faces betray them at once as non-residents of Egypt. They grope their way quietly through the masses, modest and melancholy, as becomes the inhabitants of the desert. They peddle their goods, but these have no place among the treasures of the Orient. The people to which I refer are the Bedouins from Mount Sinai, Tawara, as they call themselves—poor folk. During the summer months they drive their camels laden with milk-stones and charcoal from the quarries and the oases of the peninsula into the land of the gay Egyptians; and in the winter, during the season of which I am writing, for meager returns they supply the markets with the meat of the mountain goat, dates, melons and the pretty shells which they gather on the banks of the Red Sea. The Tawara are an humble, honest people, with whom the stranger likes to deal. The men are somewhat of a different type, but their boys, who accompany them on their long journey through the desert, are a merry lot. From their dusky eyes beams youth's happiness, and the sight of their laughing mouths rejects with promptitude all thought of the wretched existence their elders lead.

THE ADAMITATION AND REVERENTIAL AWE WHICH the Bedouin entertains for the Oriental city contrasts strangely with the contempt with which he regards the laborer in the fields of the Valley of the Nile. The name



A Bedouin Lad.

of "peasant" or "farmer" means to him a measure of contempt. His pride is the desert. His home and the realm of the Tawara is the barren, dismal mountain region of the Peninsula of Sinai. Some few of the tribe have succeeded in transforming the inundated oasis into fertile fields and blooming gardens; they have even built modest little houses; but by far the larger portion of the Tawara prefer to live in caves or under gloomy tents.

The bearer of the domestic burdens is the woman. She is no Bedouin beauty, as one might imagine, but like her kindred sisters in the cities, and the peasant-woman in the fields of the Nile Valley, she is prone to decorate her head and neck, her arms and feet, with the gew-gaws so dear to the female heart. Metal chains wind about her brow, strings of glass beads encircle her throat, and copper and silver spangles are clasped around her arms and feet. The artfully twisted horn that towers immediately above her forehead is a most peculiar head-dress. For the rest her garments are woven

although the geographical names employed by the scripture do not permit the Hebrew designations to be recognized on either the Egyptian or Assyrian monumental tablets. The land-way from Suez to Mount Sinai leads through the deep desert sands to the so-called "Springs of Moses" (Ayun Musa), in which through ancient ages down to the Christian era so many wonderful events are said to have taken place. Here the Romans founded the city of Pharan; later on a Christian community flourished in the pretty little valley, attracted thither not only by the fertility of the soil, but more still

by the traditional sanctity of the spot. It was here that Moses won the battle against the Amalekites after having engaged in fervent prayer on the mound, and every thing points to the idea that the powerful mountain-colossus, the Serbal, is the real Sinai of the biblical story. In overpowering beauty this mountain rises from the vales of rock to the blue ether, and the broad plain at its foot seems well proportioned for the camping-ground of a great wandering people. Those who, like myself, have seen with their own eyes and heard with their own

ears the gleams of lightning and the peals of thunder break forth from the dark, murky clouds that hang around the summit of the Serbal, can form an idea of the grandness of the phenomenon which the scriptural text suggests in describing the speaking of God to his faithful servant Moses amidst thunder and lightning.

The ascent of the Serbal takes up a whole day, and it is a laborious piece of work, requiring energy and perseverance. But for whatever individual exertion there may be involved in this task, the outlook from the highest point fully compensates. The eye controls the powerful mountain landscape of the peninsula of the Sinai, and the girdle of

where the Jewish legislator and his followers intoned the magnificent hymn of praise (Moses II., 18), according to the Bible, after traversing safely the Red Sea. In the face of the picturesque Ataka Mountains and the African shore of the Red Sea on the opposite side this representation is full of highly poetical color. Clusters of palms, acacias and tamarisks surround the springs of Ayun Musa with their briny, prickly waters; giant cactus-opuntia plantations close in the humble gardens of the poor Arabs of Bedouin descent, and nothing but biblical reminiscence lends a momentary awe to this wretched oasis in the desert near the sea of waters of glittering green.

With laborious footsteps and stubborn doggedness the heavily laden camels pursue the sandy traces of the path in the direction of the Serbal, the convent at the foot of which is reached after a journey of nearly seven days.

On the second day after leaving the "Spring of Moses" behind us we halted at a spot between the sea and the far-projecting Wadi Gharandel, where the real ascent begins. Here a small pond is found fed by the rains, and this is said to be the biblical station of Elim, where at the time of Moses twelve fountains spouted their waters and the herds of the Israelites drank.

With the aid of a guide, a great deal of imaginative power is necessary to get along at all harmoniously with this state, for a few stout palm trees and other

of coarse camels' hair, and compare with silk about as much as the whistle does with the velvet leaf of the rose.

The principal garment of the male Bedouin is the mantle or burnus, of the same fabric as the gars of the women. A faded red handkerchief covers the head, round which it is kept by a piece of twine or a twisted hair band. Cleanliness is by no means one of the principal qualities of the sons of the desert. The balance of their equipment seems to betray rather warlike proclivities. A sword, a knife and an unusually long rifle with hind-lock, with a leather powder pouch, lend to the Tawara Bedouin a somewhat martial appearance. These arms are inherited by the son from the father. In his hand the Bedouin carries nearly always a slightly crooked wand; with this he guides his camel when on the road, the stick taking the place of the bridle of our horses.

At the present day as much as it has always done, does the camel represent the wealth of the Bedouin on the Peninsula of Sinai, and the attempt of Abas-Pascha, the ancestor of the present Khedive of Egypt, to have his retinue wheeled in a four-wheeled vehicle

from Tor, on the banks of the Red Sea, to the Peninsula of Sinai, stands without parallel in the annals of the later Khedives, and the four-legged "ship of the desert" will doubtless retain for all days to come its prerogative as the only means of transportation through the desert. This, of course, works to the interest of the Tawara Bedouin, for he draws his meager subsistence from the caravan traffic and the hiring out of the animals for that purpose.

There is no doubt that the Peninsula of Mount Sinai was in olden times rich in copper mines, for this is attested by many ancient Egyptian stone inscriptions, and the further fact that of late copper mines are again being discovered at Sarbut-el-Chaden. The slack found there to-day is the best evidence that the ore was smelted on the spot where it was found.

LAND OF THE MALACHITE. In the language of the Egyptian monuments, the world of the Peninsula of Mt. Sinai is called "the land of the Malakstone," i. e., the malachite, whose beautiful green color stood in high favor with the Egyptians. In the most remote ages the people of the land of Sinai carried on a traffic with the oldest civilized empires, that of Egypt and Babylon by navigation, and copper and malachite were the chief products of their mines.

After the death of Ramses II., when Moses led the Israelites along the coast of the Red Sea in order to reach Mount Sinai, a hard time had set in upon Egypt, and the delta land was threatened from the east and the west. The biblical history is sufficiently clear in its description of the condition of the peninsula,

the ocean, which winds around it from the bay of Suez and Akaba to the extreme south. Up to the very brow of this mountain giant the traces of several ancient generations can be pursued from strata to strata, testifying to the especial sanctity of the Serbal in past ages.

During the last two days of the journey the Sinai group is reached, and its significance begins with the Christian era that gave birth to the first monk. This mountain-group rises in grandeur with the Serbal, and its highest point, Mt. Catharine, overtops the other by a stretch of over 1,600 feet. Steep passes and hazardous mountain-ways lead to the broad plain of Bahra, and from here the view opens upon a powerful mountain panorama. The English bibliists regard the barren cone of rocks, "the Serbal," as the indisputable mound of divine legislation. At the foot of Mt. Moses, or Mt. Sinai, lies the Convent of Sinai, which is visited by nearly every tourist to Egypt. It looks much more like a fortified stronghold than a peaceful cloister retreat. Only the cypress garden belonging to the convent is situated outside of the inclosing walls. According to tradition it was Emperor Justinian who founded this monastery in the year 530 in order to give shelter to the inmates against the frequent invasions of the murderous Saracens. As in the case with many convents in the Natron Valley of the western side of the Egyptian Delta-land, the entrance to the Sinai Convent is found way up in the air, and monks and visitors were admitted by way of a rope elevator. This entrance exists even to-day, but is used no more since the autocrat of the Russians, in view of the surrendering of the precious manuscripts of the so-called "Codex Sinaiticus," donated the necessary funds for a new addition to the convent with a ground-floor entrance. Tradition further states that this same Emperor Justinian and his pious spouse, Theodora, erected the Church of the Transfiguration, and the church of the convent with many handsome and valuable gifts, one of which consisted of 100 Egyptian and 100 Roman slaves, together with all their family wealth. Their descendants are still living on that strip of Oriental land, having become Bedouins in the course of time. They have remained loyal to the monastery and serve its interest with unwavering fidelity.

THE CONVENT. The structure stands about four thousand seven hundred feet above the level of the sea. In its rear rises the steep mountain side of Mount Sinai, to whose summit the "Pilgrim Stairway" leads. I would advise all travelers, however, not to stay over night in the convent in question, for the monks and vermin are inseparable companions, and the chronicler states that the intimate relationship between the two had become so unbearable upon a time, that the monks decided to emigrate, and could only be prevailed upon to desist by the special promise of the Virgin Mary that in future they should be bothered no more by their friends of vampire tendencies.

The convent chapel contains a magnificent library, and a precious collection of old manuscripts on parchment and paper. One of its chief treasures is the famous Bible from the time of Emperor Theodosius III. (middle of the eighth century). The text is written in gold on single sheets of parchment, and the title pages are marvels of miniature painting, representing Christ, the Virgin Mary and five of the Apostles. No visitor to the convent should neglect to view this precious document of the Christian faith at this time.

There are about twenty-five monks in the convent of Mt. Sinai, and they regard their more or less protracted stay within its walls as a sort of exile. Communication between them and the mother-house at Cairo is carried on through a narrow straw pipe, which always goes the way of Tor to reach Cairo. The former is now a little seaport town on the Red Sea, hedged in by magnificent coral reefs, through which the Bedouin brethren lead out into the open sea. Mail and transportation facilities at this point are in the hands of an old priest of the Greek Church, and whatever small trade there is between the Asiatic and African coast is looked after by him.

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Camels Rotting on the Banks of the Red Sea.

where the Jewish legislator and his followers intoned the magnificent hymn of praise (Moses II., 18), according to the Bible, after traversing safely the Red Sea. In the face of the picturesque Ataka Mountains and the African shore of the Red Sea on the opposite side this representation is full of highly poetical color. Clusters of palms, acacias and tamarisks surround the springs of Ayun Musa with their briny, prickly waters; giant cactus-opuntia plantations close in the humble gardens of the poor Arabs of Bedouin descent, and nothing but biblical reminiscence lends a momentary awe to this wretched oasis in the desert near the sea of waters of glittering green.

With laborious footsteps and stubborn doggedness the heavily laden camels pursue the sandy traces of the path in the direction of the Serbal, the convent at the foot of which is reached after a journey of nearly seven days.

On the second day after leaving the "Spring of Moses" behind us we halted at a spot between the sea and the far-projecting Wadi Gharandel, where the real ascent begins. Here a small pond is found fed by the rains, and this is said to be the biblical station of Elim, where at the time of Moses twelve fountains spouted their waters and the herds of the Israelites drank.

With the aid of a guide, a great deal of imaginative power is necessary to get along at all harmoniously with this state, for a few stout palm trees and other

of coarse camels' hair, and compare with silk about as much as the whistle does with the velvet leaf of the rose.

The principal garment of the male Bedouin is the mantle or burnus, of the same fabric as the gars of the women. A faded red handkerchief covers the head, round which it is kept by a piece of twine or a twisted hair band. Cleanliness is by no means one of the principal qualities of the sons of the desert. The balance of their equipment seems to betray rather warlike proclivities. A sword, a knife and an unusually long rifle with hind-lock, with a leather powder pouch, lend to the Tawara Bedouin a somewhat martial appearance. These arms are inherited by the son from the father. In his hand the Bedouin carries nearly always a slightly crooked wand; with this he guides his camel when on the road, the stick taking the place of the bridle of our horses.

At the present day as much as it has always done, does the camel represent the wealth of the Bedouin on the Peninsula of Sinai, and the attempt of Abas-Pascha, the ancestor of the present Khedive of Egypt, to have his retinue wheeled in a four-wheeled vehicle

from Tor, on the banks of the Red Sea, to the Peninsula of Sinai, stands without parallel in the annals of the later Khedives, and the four-legged "ship of the desert" will doubtless retain for all days to come its prerogative as the only means of transportation through the desert. This, of course, works to the interest of the Tawara Bedouin, for he draws his meager subsistence from the caravan traffic and the hiring out of the animals for that purpose.

There is no doubt that the Peninsula of Mount Sinai was in olden times rich in copper mines, for this is attested by many ancient Egyptian stone inscriptions, and the further fact that of late copper mines are again being discovered at Sarbut-el-Chaden. The slack found there to-day is the best evidence that the ore was smelted on the spot where it was found.

LAND OF THE MALACHITE. In the language of the Egyptian monuments, the world of the Peninsula of Mt. Sinai is called "the land of the Malakstone," i. e., the malachite, whose beautiful green color stood in high favor with the Egyptians. In the most remote ages the people of the land of Sinai carried on a traffic with the oldest civilized empires, that of Egypt and Babylon by navigation, and copper and malachite were the chief products of their mines.

After the death of Ramses II., when Moses led the Israelites along the coast of the Red Sea in order to reach Mount Sinai, a hard time had set in upon Egypt, and the delta land was threatened from the east and the west. The biblical history is sufficiently clear in its description of the condition of the peninsula,

the ocean, which winds around it from the bay of Suez and Akaba to the extreme south. Up to the very brow of this mountain giant the traces of several ancient generations can be pursued from strata to strata, testifying to the especial sanctity of the Serbal in past ages.

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GREATEST OF CARDINALS.

RICHELIEU, THE GREATEST STATESMAN OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Who He Was and What He Did—How He Gained His Great Power—His Wonderful Ability—His Personal Character—The End of His Life.

Written for the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal de Richelieu, the most capable, practical statesman of the seventeenth century, was born Sept. 8, 1585. His parents and collateral connections were of the nobility. In his childhood and youth he gave indications of extraordinary talent and was well educated. The bishopric of Lucon had become, in a sense, hereditary in the Richelieu house and Armand was bishop of Lucon at the age of 21. In that office he displayed ability and zeal. At that time Louis XIII., 14 years of age, was king, with his mother, Mary de Medici, as Queen Regent. Richelieu's quick eye at once saw that Louis was weak in body and weaker in mind and that for these reasons and because he was yet a mere child, the Queen mother exercised uncontrolled sovereignty. Richelieu, a man of a strong, unscrupulous, but at once paid court to Mary, was rewarded by an office and was on the road to fortune and to fame. At this point the career of Richelieu begins.

Henry of Navarre, who became Henry IV. of France, the first of the Bourbon family, had a hard, but splendid struggle to become seated securely on the throne. The nobility were still refractory, and a people more conservative and less turbulent than the French, feudalism took up arms against royal oppression, and, owing to the weakness and tergiversations of the King, Charles I., de throne and beheaded him. In France the feudal spirit was equally strong and more impetuous. The King, Henry IV., though challenging their respect and admiration, had barely been able to curb the haughty self-will of the barons. But to Henry had succeeded a child as king and as sovereign a woman, an unamiable, capricious Italian woman ruled by Italian favorites. It was of a people of such temper and so governed that a dignitary of the church, a man without an hour's experience in affairs of state, was to become Prime Minister, ruler of the sovereign, and to battle the machinations of restless and wily enemies grown old in intrigue. The barons were jealous of each other, but more jealous of their common superior. As against him they could lay aside their fraternal jealousies and make common cause. If Richelieu was to succeed in his projected career he must begin by ruling the rulers; he must protect the barons. This picture of France at the beginning of the seventeenth century was necessary in order to understand the difficulties Richelieu encountered and the great service he rendered.

HIS INGRATITUDE.

The Bishop of Lucon was first a favorite of the Queen mother, she was a liberal benefactress. She gave him the office which introduced him to his career as a statesman. Next she took him into the cabinet. But in time the King had grown old and the Queen mother had died. Then Richelieu's mother and she fell into royal disfavor. With an ingratitude whose baseness has never been surpassed, the Bishop of Lucon abandoned her in the hour when she needed a powerful friend and joined the young King's friends, and from that time on was the implacable and cruel enemy of his mother. This change he made slowly. He was not immediately in favor with the young King, nor in disfavor with his mother. He was into a sort of honorable banishment at Avignon, where he wrote his book, "The Perfection of the Christian." Meanwhile he kept his own counsel, not breaking with either mother or son, but courting both. Richelieu had long been ambitious of wearing a Cardinal's hat. In 1622, he was made Cardinal de Lucon and was soon after admitted to the Royal Council. It was not long until he became the King's master. His cardinalship was merely a step higher in political power, nor did he himself regard it otherwise. For Cardinal Richelieu was always ready to make war upon the church and the Pope as upon anybody else. In other words, he was always ready to fight for France, that is, for Richelieu.

It was the time of the angry, the sanguinary, the demonic struggle between Catholicism and Protestantism. In France, the city of La Rochelle was Protestant. It was the headquarters of Protestantism. But the Huguenots were scattered all over France. Under a Catholic Cardinal as a king, King were they persecuted? No. They were ruled, as all France was ruled, with vigorous firmness, but with justice. France or rather Richelieu, for he had become France, got into a war with Catholic Austria in respect to the Valtelline, the fertile valley of the River Adda. During this contest the Cardinal made most liberal terms with the Huguenots. He was at once suspected by Catholics of being a traitor to the Pope, and was dubbed the "Pontiff of the Calvinists," the Cardinal of Rochelle. "Patriarch of the Atheists." Despising the babblings of ignorance, he pushed the war against Austria and procured a favorable peace.

The thirty years' war was raging and devastating Europe. It was a life-and-death struggle between Protestantism and Catholicism. On one side was Catholic Austria with Wallenstein and others on the Protestant side Gustavus Adolphus was leader. On which side was our Catholic Cardinal? He was on the side of France. He was against her enemy, Austria. He fought the Pope.

LOUIS' BROTHER.

Louis XIII. was weak in mind and also weak in body. Often sick, he was never well. He was selfish, cold, heartless, cold-blooded, and without passions of any kind. Though married for years he had no child. His death at any time would have surprised no one. In case of his death his eldest son, the Duke of Orleans, would have inherited the throne. Orleans was as weak in mind and as ignoble in spirit as his elder brother. He could be induced by any bribe to do anything in any enterprise, however wicked or idiotic, but at the approach of danger would desert and betray his confederates with cowardice and baseness. Each of the brothers seemed to despise the other. If Richelieu favored Orleans too much he might lose the favor of the King. On the other hand if he made Orleans his enemy his enemy might any day through the death of Louis become King, and then the Cardinal would promptly go to the scaffold. A Col. D'Ornano was the governor of Orleans. D'Ornano wanted to be made marshal. The King opposed, but the King's master gave D'Ornano the coveted baton. Now Richelieu could be generous, but when he had been generous to him who required the generosity with ingratitude. In the course of time Marshal D'Ornano planted himself in opposition to the Cardinal. Richelieu was not a man to hesitate. Quick as lightning he clapped the Marshal of France into the Bastille and kept him there till he breathed his last and went to God. Richelieu wanted it to be known that he ruled France.

WAR WITH THE HUGUENOTS.

On the marriage of Charles of England, Prince of Wales, to Henrietta of France, the Duke of Buckingham, the "steenie" of James I., was sent to Paris as proxy of Charles to receive the bride. Steenie fell in love with the young Queen, Louis' wife, for she was beautiful. Hence Louis hated him. But it was suspected that the Cardinal himself cast amorous glances at the royal beauty, and hence he too hated Steenie. Buckingham was accordingly refused leave to return to France. Enraged he resolved on revenge. Richelieu was having further trouble with the Huguenots. It is hardly to be doubted that he acted with duplicity. Buckingham saw his chance and induced the English King to offer aid to

the Huguenots. Perhaps unwisely, Richelieu raised the standard of revolt. The man in red ermine was ready. Still wearing his cardinal's hat and red gown he took personal command of the French army, and no general of that day showed more military skill. Buckingham tried again and again to succor the English, but was constantly foiled. At last Richelieu surrendered. The Cardinal treated it generously for a great man as victor is always magnanimous to a brave but conquered foe. For this Richelieu affair Richelieu got and deserved great credit as ruler and as general.

FATHER JOSEPH.

It is about this time that Father Joseph comes into notice. Father Joseph was not a mere man Friday of Richelieu, though as subservient to the Cardinal as man Friday to Crusoe. Father Joseph had mind, learning, almost the cunning and almost the unscrupulousness of his master. He is a man of history, and deserves special notice. His name in the world was Leclerc du Tremblay. He was a Capuchin monk with rare skill in insidious diplomacy. In the thirty years war or any other war of Protestantism against the Pope, Richelieu needed a cunning that ignored morality, he sent Father Joseph, who worked as faithfully for the Cardinal against the Pope as, in the Pope's employ, he would have worked for the Pope against the Cardinal. Richelieu was determined to be no second man in Europe, not even second to the Pope. He who held himself superior to the King of France, held himself superior to any man outside of France. Father Joseph recognized nobody as superior to Armand Jean de Plessis. Though in appearance a pattern of humility and consecration, Father Joseph was yet ambitious. He wished to be Cardinal. Richelieu saw it and promised him the Cardinalship. Though Richelieu doubtless saw that as Cardinal he would be less subservient than as monk and the promise, made as a political trick, was never redeemed.

Mary de Medici, queen-mother, loved to exercise authority. The haughty Cardinal could share authority with none. Louis was only nominal King. He constantly yielded and, sooth to say, was glad to yield to the superior intelligence and foresight and strong will of his great Minister. There came to be bad blood between Richelieu and Mary. For a short time it seemed to all, even to the Cardinal himself, as if Mary would prevail, and that Richelieu's ruin. But his matchless cunning defeated her. Then came his revenge—revenge upon her friends and upon herself. He caused her to be banished to the Netherlands and her entire estate, as also that of the Duc d'Orleans and her other adherents, to be confiscated. Mary remained awhile in Flanders, thence went to Holland, thence to her daughter, Henrietta, wife of Charles I. of England, thence, driven from England by the Cardinal's machinations, she went to Cologne. All this time she had been the recipient of alms. At Cologne it is said that Mary de Medici, mother of the King of France and widow of the great Henry IV., actually suffered for necessities. She had repeatedly implored leave to return to France, Henrietta of England had interposed lovingly and earnestly in her behalf. Richelieu was inexorable. Mary died at Cologne in exile from the land she had ruled as Queen Regent and of which her son was King, July 8, 1642. It must not be forgotten that Mary was Richelieu's first benefactress. He used her while he could make her useful to him, then threw her off into banishment. While she was in distress the Cardinal was accumulating wealth more rapidly than any other man in France. He built a palace of regal magnificence and adorned it with all that art could furnish. Not the Pope himself excelled the Cardinal in splendor of life. Not content with a church title, he caused himself to be made Duke and was afterward called Cardinal Duke de Richelieu.

HIS PERSONAL CHARACTER.

Himself, acting King, his steadfast policy was to humiliate all but the King. He treated the Queen Regent with discourtesy. Yet snubbed the Parliament at pleasure, and sometimes gave it orders—distinct orders, and in the peremptory form of orders, and orders which needed the Duke of Lorraine favored the Queen-mother and Orleans. Richelieu marched an army against him and brought him to terms. He was constantly supercilious, constantly peremptory and constantly successful. With the Pope the Cardinal waged war as promptly, as vigorously and as relentlessly as against Austria or Spain and as successfully. Once the Pope had given him the hat he expected no more and was ready then, on occasion, to fight the Pope. He knew not the sentiment of gratitude.

Richelieu had become universally hated by the nobility. There is reason to believe too that the King had become restive in his bondage. The King's health was declining. The nobility feared that the wily Cardinal would induce him to make a will appointing the Cardinal Regent during the son's minority. A scheme was mooted of assassinating the Cardinal, but as he was suffering from a disease which threatened life, the project found few supporters. Cinq-Mars, ambitious and unprincipled, prevailed on the weak-minded and volatile Orleans to enter into a plot for Richelieu's ruin. In Orleans' name a secret treaty was formed with Spain for an invasion of France by a Spanish army with the purpose to crush Richelieu. For a time all went well. But the wily Cardinal, though at the time rotting with abscesses, first suspected and then detected and defeated it.

The man recovered from the bite. The dog it was that died.

This is the conspiracy on which Sir Edward Lytton founds his drama, "Richelieu." Though not strictly historic that play is as can be required by a literary artist. In its literary merit that play, if we except Shakespeare and Sheridan's two comedies, is decidedly the greatest in the English language and deserves at proper intervals the dozent reading. It paints Richelieu truthfully, his lack of religion, his use of the cardinalship for political purpose; his sublime yet admirable egotism, his contemptuous arrogance, that continuing rigor and cruelty which he justified, his zealous and unconquerable devotion to France, that is to Richelieu, his great power, "absolute power," his ill-concealed contempt for the feeble and treacherous nobility by whom the wily King was surrounded. Though Lord Lytton was one of the greatest English writers he produced nothing else equal to the play of "Richelieu." Sometimes great intellects have great weaknesses. Richelieu actually wrote a play. He had no use for the government of France, but he had not power to save his wretched play, "Mariamne," from prompt damnation. Lord Lytton has humorous allusion to Richelieu's ridiculous vanity as an author.

WHAT HE DID.

God rules wisely. France needed a strong hand as ruler. If the King had been able, Richelieu would have balked at every step. France needed a fool for King as much as she needed a wise man for minister—a man capable of being King of the King. Richelieu needed a man like Louis as much as Louis needed a man like Richelieu. Without a minister having genius for government Louis could have done nothing. He was without a fool for King Richelieu's would have been. As it was, the reign of Louis XIII. was illustrious. Richelieu had caused the boundaries of France to be respected; he had forced respect from Spain, he had forced respect from England and he had procured a powerful and haughty nobility and thus had made the reign of Louis XIV. a possibility—which but for Richelieu would not have been a possibility. He gave some encouragement to letters—a rare thing in that age; he had founded the French Academy; he had with keen eyes detected conspiracy and with iron hand repressed revolt; he had caused the French to be taught the French to respect authority. Alert, cunning, unscrupulous, selfish, daring, ungrateful, always prompt rather than slow, he was the ablest ruler of the seventeenth century. No other ruler achieved so much for the substantial and enduring happiness of his people. When he visited France, Peter the Great, as he stood by the monument of Richelieu, said: "Great man, I would give half my dominions

FUN AT A GLANCE.

A SURPRISE PARTY.



THE DRINK. "We don't want any more food," said the host. "We don't want any more food," said the host. "We don't want any more food," said the host.



THE FOLLOWING DAY. "The bully," said the host. "The bully," said the host. "The bully," said the host.



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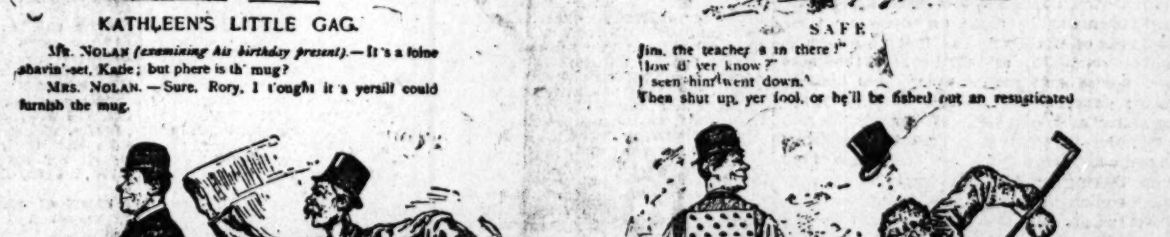
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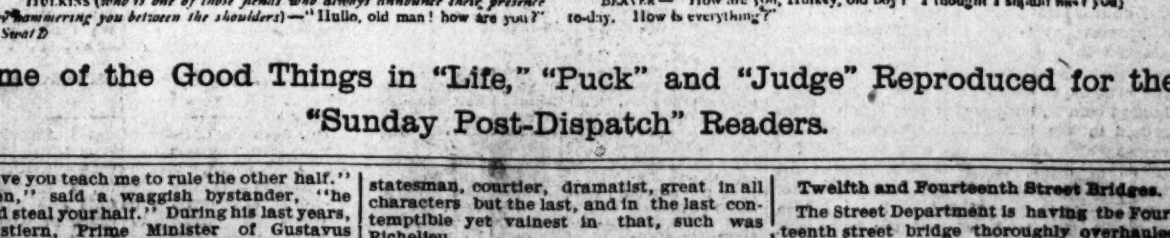
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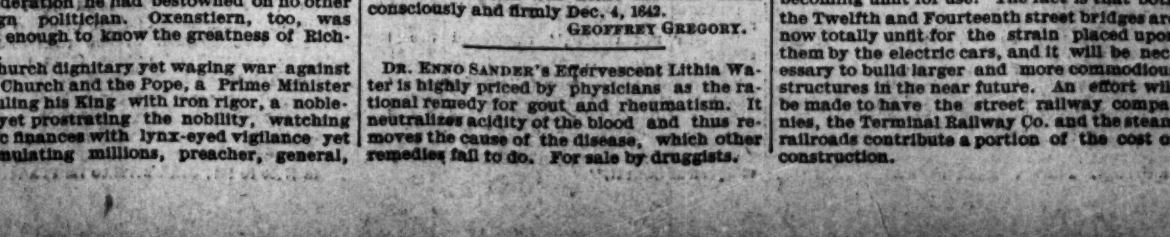
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GRAND OPERA IN PARIS.

GREAT CHANGES PROPOSED IN THE WAY OF CONDUCTING IT.

Ouida's Inaccuracy in Her Novels—Her Own Romance—The Duke of Orleans Broke His Engagement—Hard Work to Find Suitable Husbands.

Special Correspondence SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.

PARIS, March 8.—The leading topic of the hour just now is the Grand Opera. The approaching change of directors (for it is now definitely settled that Messrs. Ritt and Gaildani are to retire at the end of the present year) has brought forward all sorts of questions which are to be solved before the installation of the new administration. It has not yet been decided as to who the new director is to be. But the choice of the Government cannot hardly be less practical than more injurious to the interests of the great lyric theater than the departing firm has been. We have always been taught to look upon the Opera as an establishment unrivaled in the world for the artistic splendor of its scenery and the accuracy and gorgeousness of its costumes. But the scenery and herein the managers are blameless, for that part of the administration is in the hands of the Government. It is now worn and shabby to an inconceivable degree. None of the standard works have had any renewal of their scenery since the Opera-house was first opened five years ago. "Faust" is particularly in a dismal condition. The paint is worn off of the canvas of the various scenes in many places, and in one of them there is a large hole in the crown of a man's hat. It will take at least \$20,000 to put this department of the theater in thorough repair. A new innovation, that will probably be adopted, will be the increase of the number of performances from three to six. It seems perfectly absurd that this great opera-house, with its double company, should be open for only three or four nights a week. And the inhabitants of the suburbs have often and vainly begged for the institution of a weekly matinee, such as is now given at each of the other Parisian theaters, including the Opera Comique and the Comedie Francaise. But their request has not yet been granted, and for a curious reason. The leading members of the chorus of the opera are all engaged to sing in the choirs of the different churches of Paris, and so they are not available for Sunday afternoon, that being the day and the hour consecrated by long usage to the matinees. I remember once reading, long years ago, a story in an American magazine, some of the incidents of which were inspired at a matinee at the Grand Opera. The author had not taken the trouble to find out whether such a style of performance ever took place there or not. But even so great a novelist as Ouida makes various blunders when she attempts to deal with matters and things the Grand Opera of Paris. For instance, in her novel of "Moths," she makes the hero of the book, the tenor Corze, appear at that establishment as Romeo, singing the role of Italian. From the Grand Opera is the only language allowed on the boards of either of the subventioned lyric theaters of Paris. Secondly, "Romeo and Juliet" ("Gounod's opera") was given at the Grand Opera till the season of 1878-79, full seven years after the novel in question was published.

OUIDA'S INACCURACY.

But Mme. Ouida is very often inaccurate in small matters of detail. Now and then her countrymen amongst her brethren of the press take up certain of her misstatements concerning sporting or military matters, and devote a column or two in some London paper or magazine to the showing of them up. Even on the question of art she sometimes makes astonishing blunders. When her novel of "Idalia" first appeared in Bentley's New Monthly Magazine, she amazed her readers by including a picture of a picture by Ary Scheffer in the collection of works by the old masters which her impecunious hero possessed. The name of the artist was changed to "Van Tol" before the work appeared in book form. In her novel of "Puck" one of the personages takes something out of "a dish in Martin" which the hero, who is evidently thought was a kind of porcelain instead of what it really is, a much-prized and antique vase. She afterwards learned all about it, and after her knowledge extensively in her later novel of "Wanda."

Ouida is growing old of now, and her works of late lack much of the eloquence and poetic fervor that used to make her so greatly attractive. She cannot at present be far from 60. She never was a beauty, though in her prime she possessed her striking points; "amber hair" of a golden color, and a face which she used to describe in her earliest novels, and a pair of exquisite little feet, of whose small size and perfect symmetry she was justly vain. She used to wear down the long dining-room of the Langham Hotel with her golden locks hanging down her back, and with her long skirts held up in one corner as to the feet of her pretty feet in the daintiest of Parisian slippers. She immortalized Mr. Sanderson of New York, who was at the time manager of the hotel, and by making him the hero of her novel of "Trictrac." The brilliant novelist was not often given to drawing the portrait of an American in such flattering colors. She dislikes our country, and with an intensity of hatred that is altogether surprising, and never misses a chance of caricaturing them and holding them up to ridicule.

OUIDA'S ONE LOVE AFFAIR.

Ouida has never married, but remains Miss Louise de la Ramee. She was at one time engaged to a young man, a student of Florence, who thought from her celebrity and her extravagant style of living that she must be very wealthy. When he discovered that her only riches were acquired by her works, and that she spent her money as fast as she made it, he broke off the engagement. Thereupon Ouida wrote her novel of "Friendship," showing up to the world the whole affair. All the characters in that work are said to be portraits of prominent personages in Florentine society. Two angels of purity as well as of sweetness and light lend charm and perfume to the pages. One of these is the novelist herself in the guise of a painter and under the name of "Idolia." And the other is Mme. Adelaide Patti!

Leant has brought about a general cessation of festivities in Parisian society, and this season to be more universally observed than usual. This perhaps is owing to the number of French celebrities that have died within the last six weeks.

There have been some very elaborate musical soirees given at the Grand Opera at most of which Miss Emma Evans was the prima donna of the occasion. For as "blessings brighten when they take their flight," and as the American beauty and singer is so soon to say good-bye to Paris and her friends and admirers are rallying round her with intent to make her last weeks in this city as noteworthy as possible. She sang last week at the house of M. Kieff of Tower Lane, as well as at several American entertainments. It is a gratifying fact to recall the warm recognition that our young countrywoman has met with in French society, and which she fully deserved by her blameless life and perfect propriety of manner. Always accompanied by her beautiful, dignified mother; always undisturbed in dress and in demeanor, Miss Evans has established to all the severe requirements of the laws of the French social system respecting young girls, and has so comforted herself as to win esteem and respect, as well as admiration from everyone who knew her.

FIGHTING MUSICIANS.

Mme. Emma Nevada has just closed her series of performances in opera at Oporto, where she met with a brilliant success, in spite of the insurrection, which, however, only delayed her representations for a few days. The manager contrived to give

"Lakme" after all, by adopting the expedient of dressing the English soldiers in the last act in French uniforms. An odd incident of the first night was the fact that the Duke of Orleans was in the orchestra of the opera as soon as they got through the representation of "Lakme" went out and played for the shareholders; a queer combination of rioting and art.

Delibes' unperformed opera of "Kassia" is promised as one of the attractions of the seasons of 1891-92.

"Le Mage" is now in active rehearsal at the Grand Opera and so too is "Fidelio." "Henry VIII." is to be revived there shortly with a very bad cast. The "White Marriage" of M. Jules Lemaitre will be the next novelty produced at the Comedie Francaise. "The Obstacle," by M. Daudet, has not proved at the Gymnase the success that was anticipated. "The Empress Faustina," with Mme. Jane Hading in the title-role, will present for the first time that popular actress to a Parisian theatrical audience in a grand tragic part. She is quite enchanted with the character, and is studying it with enthusiasm.

A BROKEN ENGAGEMENT.

The Duke of Orleans has definitely settled the question of his marriage with his cousin, the Princess Marguerite de Chartres. Being for the first young man he had not the slightest inclination towards the holy state of matrimony. So being closely pressed by his father, the Count de Paris, and by that matrix-making lady, Queen Victoria, as well, to fulfill his engagement he consented to a loop-hole, by which he might escape. He wrote to one of the leading physicians of Paris a letter, asking the learned doctor's advice on a very grave question. He set forth how two young people, who were first cousins, were engaged to be married, and also stated that the mother of the bridegroom-elect, and those of the future bride as well, were also first cousins. In view of that, the doctor's opinion, so that it would not be the projected union proper to the laws of health? The Duke received a very positive reply in the affirmative, going elaborately into the details of the subject by return mail. He sent this epistle to his father with a neat note setting forth the doctor's opinion, and his resolution not to act contrary to the doctor's decision, and to marry him, but that he could not bring himself to marry his cousin in view of so positively declared a medical opinion. So that is the end of all the romantic visits of the Princess and her mother to the young gentleman when he was a prisoner, and all the pretty stories told of the mutual affection and intense affection that subsisted between them as a betrothed pair in sentimental attitudes which were circulated soon after the engagement was broken.

MATIMONY DIFFICULT.

It is unfortunately not an easy matter for a princess of the Orleans family to get married. She is of royal blood, and cannot descend to wed a member of a family that is not royal, and yet, as the head of her house is not reigning but is merely a pretender to the throne of France, she must make a good match as some of the other European princesses. Moreover, as a member of a rigorously Catholic family, she must marry a Catholic prince. In Spain, and as the alliances of the reigning house of Italy with the Bonapartes prevent her from forming a match in that quarter, she must choose between the Princes of Austria or of Bavaria, or else must fall back upon one of her own cousins. The Orleans family are very wealthy, and are therefore kept in money amongst themselves is said to be the foundation of their fondness for intermarriages, and the cause of their heretofore with the house of Rothschild.

And then, too, an alliance with a Bavarian Prince is sure to be widely unpopular in France, and being justly looked upon as one of the detested of Germans. So the recent engagement of the Princess Louise, daughter of the Duke of Alencon, to a member of the Princes of the Imperial family of Russia and the royal house of Greece, these high born youths and maidens have no end of difficulties in the way of their pairing off properly.

Après of royal marriages I heard a pretty story concerning that of Queen Victoria. The other day. On the day that the young Queen announced to Parliament her betrothal to Prince Albert, her aunt, the Duchess of Gloucester, asked her if she had not felt greatly embarrassed at the occasion, and half so much, dear aunt," was the reply, "as I did when I asked Albert if he would accept my hand." For a female sovereign, by royal etiquette must prove her love and her choice, no Prince being considered of sufficiently elevated rank to approach her as a wooer.

TWO ACTRESSES TRAVEL.

The Journey Abroad Gertrude and Ursula are Taking.

New York, March 13.—Isabelle Urquhart and Sylvia Gertrude have gone to Europe on a novel trip. I saw the beautiful and statuesque Urquhart in the parlors of Miss Gertrude's cozy quarters in Forty-third street one evening before her departure. Miss Gertrude, English as you are, is a sturdy, hearty, and composition under European master. She has already composed some good music and made arrangements of songs for the various instruments.

Miss Urquhart, I regret to say, has left opera for good. She is the breadwinner of the family, and she confesses to me that her voice, though all that could be desired now, will not be good for long, and she has prospects to remain on the stage for twenty years yet. She must seek a field in which she will have broader opportunities. This she has found in a dramatic venture, and, I think, the charming, piquant and delightful, will probably not be seen again on the stage. A relative died some time ago and left her an income which insured her comfort and ease for the rest of her life. Her retirement will cause regret. She is a very attractive woman on or off the stage.

Both of these young ladies travel independently. They intend to take a long rest. They are not encumbered with trunks or baggage, and they intend to romp in the Highland to their hearts' content, eat when they want to and sleep all day if they so desire!

CONSTIPATION

and other bowel complaints cured and prevented by the prompt use of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

They regulate the liver, cleanse the stomach, and greatly assist digestion.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Some of the Good Things in "Life," "Puck" and "Judge" Reproduced for the "Sunday Post-Dispatch" Readers.

have you teach me to rule the other half." "Then," said a waggy bystander, "he would steal your half." During his last years, Oesterling, Prime Minister of Gustavus Adolphus, and the first statesman in Europe, visited Paris. Richelieu knew intellect when he found it, and knew exactly how to appreciate it. He treated Oesterling with marked consideration, and consideration he had bestowed on no other foreign politician. Oesterling, too, was great enough to know the greatness of Richelieu.

A church dignitary yet waging war against Holy Church and the Pope, a Prime Minister ruling his King with iron rigor, a nobleman yet protesting the nobility, watching public finances with lynx-eyed vigilance yet accumulating millions, preacher, general,

statesman, courier, dramatist, great in all characters but the last, and in the last contemptible yet vainest in that, such was Richelieu.

His health was always feeble. In his last years he put confidence in the doctors. Through medical maltreatment his ailments became more severe. Abscesses formed. He saw that his end was near. He met death consciously and firmly Dec. 4, 1642.

GEORGE GREGOY.

Twelfth and Fourteenth Street Bridges.

The Street Department is having the Fourteenth street bridge thoroughly overhauled and strengthened. The structure is rapidly becoming impaired, and constant vigilance is necessary on the part of Commissioner Murphy to prevent portions of the bridge from becoming unfit for use. The fact is that both the Twelfth and Fourteenth street bridges are now totally unfit for the strain placed upon them by the electric cars, and it will be necessary to build larger and more commodious structures in the near future. An effort will be made to have the street railway companies, the Terminal Railway Co. and the steam railroads contribute a portion of the cost of construction.

THE POST-DISPATCH
BRANCH OFFICES.

At the following LOCATIONS BRANCH OFFICES
have been established, where WANTED AD-
VERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS will be re-
ceived and where the PAPER is kept for sale:

BENTON ST.—1501.....Koch & Kempf
BENTON ST.—2572.....H. H. Vordick
BROADWAY—2001 N.....O. D. Amour
BROADWAY AND ANGELICA.....W. J. Kohn
BROADWAY—1226.....E. S. Geisler
BROADWAY—907 S.....F. Hemm
BROADWAY—761 S.....L. F. Wabbe
CARR ST.—1228.....Lion Drug Store
CARR ST.—2201.....Crawley's Pharmacy
CARR ST.—1000.....Cam Avenue Pharmacy
CARR ST.—234.....H. W. Strathman
CARR ST.—234.....H. W. Strathman
CHOUTEAU AV.—1801.....H. F. A. Spilker
CHOUTEAU AV.—2837.....W. E. Krueger
CLARK AV.—2136.....Chas. F. Ochsner
DOUGLASS ST.—2248.....R. Vogt
EASTON AV.—4180.....C. C. Kuehly
EASTON AV.—4181.....Fisher & Co.
EASTON AV.—4068.....G. P. Mulhall
EAST GRAND AV.—1928.....T. T. Warr
ELEVANTH ST.—3701 N.....R. W. Warr
FINNEY AV.—3887.....F. E. Fiquet
FRANKLIN AV.—1600.....C. E. Milpant
GAMBLE ST.—2401.....A. Braun
GARRISON AV.—2401.....D. L. Brown
GRAND AV.—1400 N.....F. S. Schaefer
GRAND AV.—1628 N.....W. D. Tenn
GRAVOIS ST.—2940.....B. Jost
HICKORY ST.—2801.....E. A. Senneker
HICKORY ST.—2801.....E. A. Senneker
JEFFERSON AV.—300 S.....A. H. Shulte
JEFFERSON AV. and MIAMI ST.—Fred K. Meyer
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601.....Paul M. Nake
LAFAYETTE AV.—2601.....Paul M. Nake
LUCAS AV.—1700.....W. S. Fleming
LUCAS AV.—3341.....Charles C. Boy
MARKET ST.—2100.....G. C. Penney
MARKET ST.—2100.....G. C. Penney
MENARD—1434.....G. W. Gelsberg
MICHIGAN AND IVORY AV.—Benno Bricker
MORGAN ST.—3830.....J. S. Procter
NINTH ST.—2625 N.....O. C. Glass
OLIVE ST.—1500.....H. H. Vordick
OLIVE ST.—2800.....J. L. Royston
OLIVE ST.—3201.....Louis Schuck
OLIVE ST.—3500.....Adam B. Roth
OLIVE ST.—3615.....W. H. G. Grant
PARK AV.—1337.....G. H. Andreas
SALINA ST.—2870.....A. F. Kallwasser
ST. LOUIS AV., cor. GLASGOW, Carey's Drug Store
TAYLOR AV.—1901.....H. W. Wagner
WASHINGTON AV.—1828.....S. J. Glenn
WASHINGTON AV.—2800.....J. E. Hilby
WASHINGTON AV.—2800.....J. E. Hilby

SUBURBAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS.....O. F. Kress
BELLEVILLE, ILL.....Geo. H. Stoberg

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), corner of
Garfield and Locust Sts., Rev. John Snyder,
pastor. Sunday, March 15, 10 a. m., "The
Lord's Prayer." Subject: "The Lord's Prayer."
Sunday-school at 3 p. m. Meeting on Friday, March 20, at 8 p. m.
in the interest of the Association.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, corner 7th and 28th sts., Sun-
day lecture by Rabbi Schneerson. Subject:
"The Home Mission." Exercises begin at 10:45.
All are invited.

Lodge Notices.

CASTLE HALL, Missouri Lodge, No. 2, K. of
P., of the lodge will meet in 3d, or Am-
plified, rank of night on Wednesday, March
19, at 8 p. m. Visitors fraternally invited.
Attest: CHAS. C. FINK, K. of P. and S. C. C.

DAMON LODGE, No. 28, K. of P., Regular
meeting Wednesday, March 18, at 7:30, 8th and Walnut
sts. All Knights cordially invited. Attest: CHAS. J. YUCH, K. of P. and S. C. C.

MEMORIAL SERVICES—Ransom W. B. C. of
St. Louis, will hold memorial services on the death of
Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter, at Hall No. 5,
Old Fellows' building, on Wednesday, March 18, at
8 p. m. All members of the W. B. C. in the city are
cordially invited to attend. Attest: Mrs. C. B. SCOTT, President.

THE officers and members of St. Louis
Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., will meet in 3d, or Am-
plified, rank of night on Wednesday, March
19, at 8 p. m. Visitors fraternally invited.
Attest: J. L. ENNIS, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.
WANTED—Situation by a young man as short-
hander and typewriter; has machine. 1113
High st. Address 4, this office.

WANTED—A young man desires position as steno-
grapher and typewriter; references. Address
K 4, this office.

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—Young man desires position in grocery
store; has experience; references. Address
J 4, this office.

WANTED—Position as bill or shipping clerk by
party of unusual size; willing to accept of any
given. Add. A 4, this office.

WANTED—Sit by young man as stock clerk in
wholesale hardware store; 20 years experience;
good refs. Add. C 7, this office.

WANTED—Experienced shipping clerk who can
situate; salary not important; object as per-
manent position. Address S 3, this office.

WANTED—A young man of good reference would
like to situate in a large wholesale store;
factory; is a good penman and accountant; not afraid
of work. Address 7, this office.

WANTED—A live, hustling young man wants to
push someone's business for a reasonable com-
mission; references that will pass anywhere; try me.
Address 7, this office.

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by young man to learn plas-
tering or bricklaying. Call at 2401 Dickson st.

WANTED—A first-class carpenter wants job with
jobber; good at designing and drawing. Ad-
dress D 4, this office.

WANTED—A young man 17 years of age wishes to
learn the carriage trade. Address Room 2,
Merrill & Jaccard Building.

WANTED—Situation by a first-class carriage
painter, restorer, upholsterer. Address Room
Wheeler, Box 118, Tipton, Mo.

WANTED—A situation as saw-filer, band and
round; has a large stock of saws, and is
running repairing work machinery; good refer-
ences. Ed Harvey, 17 E. Second st., Alton, Ill.

Boys.

WANTED—Situation by boy 16 years old to finish
tailoring trade; had experience. Address 23
Pine st.

WANTED—Situation by a boy 16 years old to finish
tailoring trade; had experience. Address 23
Pine st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Man to do chores and milk cow. Call
at 2527 Taylor av.

WANTED—Man to work in livery stable. J. C.
Farris, Kirkwood.

WANTED—Man for general work about place in
suburbs. Address W 4, this office.

WANTED—Situation by a good German boy in a
drug store; applies at stage entrance of the Grand Opera-house, Monday
8 p. m.

WANTED—First-class agent to solicit adver-
tisements; the scheme is copyrighted and best
earth. Apply Room 610, American Central Insur-
ance Co., 1000 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A good, experienced canvasser or in-
spector for books in parts as manager of a
branch office; state U. S. experience. Salary
\$500. Address 507 and 550 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—By old established house, gentleman or
lady in want of a first-class, experienced, salaried
permanent; envelope self-addressed stamped en-
velope. M. L. Lock Box 552, Chicago.

WANTED—A few young men to qualify as op-
erators and agents for the M. & B. Ry.; half
of tuition free; good salary; no experience re-
quired. Apply at Missouri Railroad Telegraph
office, 3333 Broadway.

WANTED—Four young men to serve as apprentices
in either of the three following de-
partments: 1. Bookbinding; 2. Stationery; 3. En-
velope making; the boys will be well paid consid-
ering the fact that they will be thoroughly and well
trained; by experienced and intelligent foremen only
those who are strong and fully 17 years of age need
apply; come accompanied by one of the parents to
verify this is a rare opportunity for parents to give
their boys a good trade. St. Louis Office Co., 132
Poplar st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Cooks.
WANTED—Cook, male or female, at Masonic
Home, Delmar and Union sts., Apply in
person. Take Washington av. cars.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.
WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper for wholesale
house. Ad. D 8, this office.

WANTED—A young man as assistant book-keeper
in large wholesale house; must be good penman
and accurate at figures. Address G 5, this office.

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HELP WANTED—MALE.

Cookmen.
WANTED—A man as cookman and to do general
work about the house and garden; none but
good penman and accurate at figures. Address C 3,
at Room K, Turner Bldg., 8th and Olive sts.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, Etc.
WANTED—For a middle-aged lady of refinement
and some business experience there is a re-
spected position, where permanent and advancement
will be guaranteed. Address K 7, this office.

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HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.
WANTED—Good dressmaker. 308 S 7th st.

WANTED—Good dressmaker at 1234 Market
Olive st.

WANTED—Cooks-makers to work on shop coats.
1234 Olive st.

WANTED—3 dressmakers and apprentice girls at
2645 Olive st.

WANTED—Girl to learn to make custom pants.
140

PERFECTLY! SURPRISING!

The Real Estate Building & Loan Ass'n, No. 2

Capital \$240,000.

At its meeting held Wednesday, March 11, disposed of nearly 500 shares at \$2 per share in the Third Series and loaned \$24,000 to build, buy homes and pay off deeds of trust, and still applications for stock in this great company are pouring in.

ITS MOTTO

Save your money, join this Association and get a HOME. The latest, best and most improved feature out, interest to borrower only 5 per cent. Premium limited to 25 per cent. You get net \$480 on every share. Can draw out anytime by giving 30 days notice and get dollar for dollar, after 1 year with 4 per cent interest. Don't miss joining this Association at once, the largest in the State.

6 per cent

Interest is paid on all sums from \$50 and upward on notes and certificates of paid-up stock, secured by first deeds of trust, to the amount of \$100,000. Bring your idle money to once.

Notice Regular Meetings at Wednesday of each month, at 8 P. M. For Prospectus, shares, and other information call on or address

WILLIAM ZINK, Secretary,
714 Pine Street.

Stores for Lease.

NOS. 303 AND 307 N. SEVENTH ST. (Near Cupples' large building) the large, six-story brick building, fronting 40 feet on the west side of Seventh st. and running through to alley. Will be placed in first-class condition. Has elevators and boilers, also fine fire-proof vault. For shipping facilities it is unsurpassed, being only one block from the freight depots. Will be rented low for a term of five or ten years to responsible tenant.

NORTHWEST CORNER SEVENTH AND CHRISTY AV. the new seven-story brick building and basement, slow combustion. Will be leased for a term of five or ten years. Has a 25 horse-power dynamo. This is a first-class building in every respect. Elevators will be reconstructed in a first-class manner. Suitable for wholesale business house of any description.

106 N. BROADWAY, new five-story building. One of the best business locations in St. Louis. Can be used for office or stores. Will be leased for a term of five years upon very reasonable terms.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE, 213 N. Eighth St.

Real Estate Buyers!

HAVE YOU MONEY?

And have you been waiting for the "winter drop in prices" to invest it to advantage? Then, THIS is the opportunity you have been wishing for.

We intend to at prices below anything ever offered before, all the following fine properties of this Company:

CLOSE OUT ABSOLUTELY

No. 314 Chestnut street, 5-story building (solid heavy walls) leased 4 years to Anheuser-Busch Co.
No. 3912 and 3914 Morgan street, containing 81 rooms in 3 and 4-room flats; good renters new.
No. 4052 and 4054 Morgan street, two 7-room houses, new; reception halls, pantries, laundry, best of plumbing, ranges, gas-fixtures, decorated; leased.
No. 5978 Clemens avenue, 8-room house, besides finished laundry and attic, hard-wood mantels and finish, tiled hearths and facings, fine plumbing, city water; lot 50 or 100 feet, as desired.
Nos. 1897 to 1899 Garrison avenue and 3008 to 3011 North Market street, 18 3 and 4-room flats and 2 stores; stores under lease; total rent \$5,600.
95x155 feet on Morgan st., 150 ft. west of Vandeventer; street, alley, sewer, granitoid sidewalk; ready to build on.

This company having recently secured a prominent downtown corner which is intended for immediate improvement, has decided to sell at the best prices obtainable for a quick turn to may now deal directly with owners for some of the best income property in the city, with advantages all in your favor for making prices to suit YOU.

PURITAN REALTY COMPANY,
47, 48 and 49 Turner Building.

SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST, REAL ESTATE.

Just Out. A Large Number of New Pieces.

CHAS. H. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut St.

TAKE SHARES IN THE NEW SERIES

—OF THE—

Western Union Building & Loan Association

6 Per Cent Allowed

For Money Paid in Advance on Shares or Loaned Direct.

Wm. J. Fitzgerald
110 1/2 9th St.
St. Louis

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.



FOR RENT—DWELLINGS:
3538 PINE ST. near Grand av. elegant 12-room residence, best repair, part carpets and furniture can be purchased; front and side yard \$90 00
2924 SHERIDAN AV. corner Charitree st. 4 new cozy 3-room frames, water, yards, etc. \$25 00
3438 FRANKLIN AV. 9 rooms, bath, etc. corner house, large yard, etc. \$50 00
1723 WASHINGTON AV. large, double 2-story stone, large yard, etc. \$33 33
2305 PINE ST. 11 rooms, hall, bath, gas, (furniture) for sale, etc. \$45 00
1813 N. GRAND AV. 8-room pretty frame, front and back yard, fine neighborhood, cable cars in front of door. \$20 00
1815 CARLE ST. 2-story brick, 3 rooms, hall, bath, etc. large back yard. \$25 00
SELMIA STATION 3 miles on cable line. Railroad, train every hour; nice cottage, 5 rooms, 2 acres ground, orchard, trees, vineyard, etc. fronting on the Grand road; best neighbors; only \$20 00

STORES AND OFFICES.
EASTON AND BRYAN AVS. s. e. corner, large, light store, water and all conveniences, suitable for first-class drug store, etc. \$40 00
615 N. MAIN 3 floors and cellar. \$40 00
621-25 N. MAIN 3 floors and cellar. \$125 00
112 N. 2D ST. 1st. Pine and Chestnut, large office store on ground floor, good light and extra convenience; to right party low rent.

ROOMS AND FLATS.
114 N. 2D ST. 1 room, 3d floor. \$5 00
318 S. MAIN, rooms for colored people. \$5 00

R. C. GREER REAL ESTATE CO.,
902 CHESTNUT STREET.

"HELLO 888."

PERCY & VALLAT,

115 N. 8th St.

Telephone No. 410.

DWELLINGS.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.

26 NICHOLSON ST.—10 rooms and all modern conveniences; large yard. \$60 00

2023 WALNUT ST.—10 rooms. \$35 00

510 S. BROADWAY—8 rooms and stable. \$35 00

26 S. 16TH ST.—all improvements. \$30 00

1317 GRATON ST.—8 rooms, all improvements. \$30 00

3242 OLIVE ST.—10 rooms. \$45 00

1100-02 RANDOLPH ST.—9 rooms and store. \$40 00

4118 WASHINGTON AV.—4 rooms, hall, bath, and all improvements. \$40 00

4329 OLIVE ST.—Elegant 8-room house; reception hall, gas and electric light, with all other modern conveniences.

FLATS.

904 S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor. \$18 00

2339 S. 4TH ST.—5 rooms, 2d floor. \$22 50

16 N. LEFFINGWELL AV.—3 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements. \$20 00

1416 CASS AV.—3 rooms, 2d floor. \$9 00

910 FRANKLIN AV.—2 rooms, 1st floor, rear. \$8 00

1711 LAFAYETTE AV.—1st floor, 5 rooms, all improvements. \$22 50

1314 DILLON ST.—4 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements. \$20 00

1302 E. CLARK AV.—4 rooms, all improvements. \$20 00

27 S. 16TH ST.—3 rooms, 2d floor, all improvements. \$17 00

1408 CASS AV.—3 rooms, 1st floor. \$11 00

STORES.

910 MARKET ST.—Large store. \$25 00

906 S. 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar. \$40 00

604 S. 4TH ST.—Large store and cellar. \$25 00

1420 N. CHOUTEAU AV.—Store and cellar. \$25 00

3748 PINE AV.—Store, stable and 4 rooms, bath, etc. \$40 00

1619 PINE AV.—Store and cellar. \$22 50

JOHN BYRNE, JR., & CO.,

618 CHESTNUT ST.

DWELLINGS.

2975 Lucas av. 2-story brick, 6 rooms. \$18 00

1518 California av. 2-story brick, 6 rooms. \$18 00

1518 Reister st. 2-story brick, 6 rooms. \$18 00

4218 Gratiot st. 1-story frame, 3 rooms. \$18 00

609 Carle st. 2-story brick, 10 rooms. \$22 50

1018 Chestnut av. 2-story brick, 10 rooms. \$22 50

1808 Hickory st. 2-story stone-front, 10 rooms. \$22 50

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FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,
213 N. EIGHTH ST.
We Solicit Rent Collections.
1600 Burd av. 8 rooms and stable; new house, just completed; large yard. \$28 00
2712 Pine st. large house and 2 rooms, possession March 1. \$40 00
2838 Randolph st. splendid residence. \$40 00
1127 Chestnut st. 8 rooms, bath, etc.; possession April 1. \$40 00
1420, 1470, 1481 and 1483 N. 10th st. 6 rooms each, in first-class condition; possession March 1. \$20 00
N. w. cor. 18th and Chestnut, large and commodious living stable. \$20 00

**FOR LEASE—The splendid 3-story building, n. e. cor. 15th and Chestnut, for lease by the month or quarter. \$18 00
112 and 114 Plum st. store on first and second floors; each \$18 00
No. 2 N. 2nd st. 1 store. \$18 00
2617 and 2513 Chestnut av. large store with rooms on second floor, suitable for boarding house or saloon; also large hall on 3d floor. \$18 00
518 1/2 S. 20th St. 3-story or 4-story, in fact, general business of any character, which will be altered or rebuilt to suit desirable tenant. \$18 00
S. w. cor. Broadway and 1st, 2-story brick, large yard, etc. \$18 00
1224, 1236 and 1240 N. Broadway, elegant stores in business locality. \$18 00
615 and 619 N. 10th st. will lease to good tenant; per month. \$60 00**

FLATS.
2340 Carr st. 4 rooms and bath, 1st floor. \$20 00
3019 North Market st. 4 rooms and bath, 1st floor. \$20 00
240 Cass av. 3 rooms, 2d floor. \$15 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 1st floor. \$7 00
717 S. 2d st. 3 rooms, 2d floor. \$10 00
717 S. 2d st. 2 rooms, 3d floor. \$5 00
717 S. 2d st. 2 rooms, 3d floor. \$5 00
718 S. 2d st. 2 rooms in rear, per month. \$4 00
718 S. 4th st. 2 rooms in rear. \$5 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 3 rooms, 1st floor. \$9 00
S. w. cor. 20th and Walnut, 2 rooms, 1st floor. \$6 00
3858 Windsor pl. 5 rooms, bath and all conveniences. \$20 00
238 Cass av. 3 rooms, 1st floor. \$9 00

FOR LEASE.
106 N. Broadway will be leased for a number of years, at any terms if sold in term of 5 or 10 years; suitable for wholesale business of any description. \$300 00
300 and 307 S. 7th st. 2-story brick; will be placed in good repair; elevator, fire-proof safe, etc. in building. \$120 00
120-acre farm on Skinker road, adjoining west end of Forest Park, all under fence; 4-room frame house; plenty of water, etc.; well adapted for pasture; \$600 per year.

FOR RENT

GREEN & LA MOTTE

S. E. Cor. 8th and Chestnut sts.

3830 Pine st. 3-story stone front, 10 rooms and bath, hall, gas, and all conveniences; in good repair. \$40 00
3428 Laclede av. 3-story stone-front, 10 rooms, furnace set in brick; all modern improvements; in good repair. \$40 00
3526 Laclede av. 2-story stone-front and mansard 10-room dwelling; all modern improvements. \$40 00
518 West End pl. 2-story brick and mansard, 9 rooms; half block from Olive st. \$40 00
3419 Pine st. 2-story brick and mansard, 8 rooms; hot and cold water, furnace and range, in good order. \$40 00
225 S. Jefferson av. 2-story stone-front and mansard, 10 rooms; hall, gas and bath. \$40 00
1227 N. 14th st. 2-story brick, 8 rooms; hall, gas, etc. in building. \$40 00
612 Carr st. 2-story brick building, 2 rooms and bath. \$40 00
1128 Collins st. 2-story brick, 6 rooms. \$40 00
1128 Collins st. 3-story brick, 13 rooms; hall, gas and bath. \$40 00
1128 S. 10th st. 3-story brick, 10 rooms. \$40 00

STORIES.

529-528 N. Main 4-story building, cellar facing on Commercial st., and sub-cellar. \$40 00
2713 Franklin av. store, 5 rooms, all improvements. \$40 00
6410 S. Broadway, store and building. \$40 00

ROOMS.

1406 S. Compton av. 3 rooms, 2d floor. \$18 00
1935 St. Charles st. 3 rooms, 2d floor. \$18 00
1919 St. Charles st. 2 rooms, 1st floor. \$18 00
1922 Washington av. 3 rooms, 1st floor. \$18 00

FLATS.

2210 Carr st. 4 rooms, 2d floor, gas, bath, etc. \$18 00
S. e. cor. 8th and Chestnut st., offices 2d and 3d floor. \$18 00

OFFICES.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 North Eighth Street.

DWELLINGS.

906 N. 16TH ST.—4 rooms; \$15 00

2833 Adams st. 13 rooms, hall, gas, bath, stable and large yard; \$75 00

MOORE ST.—802-6 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc.; \$22 50

1448 N. 10TH ST.—6 rooms; \$25 00

2712 WASHINGTON ST.—13 rooms, hall, gas, bath, etc. \$25 00

FLATS.

FRANKLIN AV.—2629-4 rooms on 2d floor; \$15 00

PAPIN ST.—1440-4 rooms, 2d floor; newly papered. \$14 00

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A farm at Jennings Station, St. Louis County, on Walnut Hill, with 40 acres in clover; good barn and shed; will rent all or half. Apply to R. L. McLaran, Lawyer, Laclede Building, Room 6.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—New 7-room house, with furnace and laundry, at Benton Station. No. 6745 Garman av. A. H. Redheffer.

FARMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT FOR ONE YEAR.

120-acre farm on Skinker road, west end of Forest Park, all under fence; four-room house; plenty of water, grass and shade; well adapted for pasture; \$600 per year.

HAMMETT-ANDERSON-WADE,

213 N. 8th st.

FOR RENT—A farm at Jennings Station, St. Louis County, on Walnut Hill, with 40 acres in clover; good barn and shed; will rent all or half. Apply to R. L. McLaran, Lawyer, Laclede Building, Room 6.

ALL BORTS.

CAROLINE STOVES at cash prices. Condon Bros. 11th and Market st.

We offer special bargains in ladies' cloaks, dresses, shawls, shoes, hats, etc. Also, umbrellas, parasols, etc., at Dunn's Loan Office.

\$3.00—PARSONS' \$5.00 Aristocrat cabinets; pictures that will hang on any wall; and a large picture free with every dozen. 1407 Market st.

REMOVED.

Dr. D. I. Jockelyn

And Colton Dental Association, who introduced gas in St. Louis for extraction of teeth, have moved to 619 Olive st.; gas free.

WANT ADVERTISERS

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS IN

THE POST-DISPATCH

ADAM BOECK, Secretary.

207 N. Eighth st.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

207 N. Eighth st.

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207 N. Eighth st.

ADAM BOECK & CO.,

VANDEVENTER PLACE.

An Elegant Dwelling at a Bargain.

Mrs. Roach now offers for sale the beautiful residence, No. 78 Vandeventer place, lot 50x150, new stock brick; reception hall, hard wood decorated floors, steam pipes in every room, costly mantels, large marble sides and tiled floor bath room.

Can be inspected at any time. Call at office for permit.

FISHER & CO.,

714 Chestnut Street.

BUY A LOT NOW IN

EAST ST. LOUIS

For \$150. Sell it September next for \$300. Come and see us and we will show you how to do it.

SCOTT, MILTENBERGER & CO.,
Real Estate and Investment Brokers,
ROOM 313 COMMERCIAL BUILDING.
Telephone 1495.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE

ST. PATRICK'S PARADE.

GRAND MARSHAL'S ORDER FOR THE FORMATION OF THE COLUMN.

Preparations for a Grand Turnout on the 17th—Where the Various Societies Will Assemble and How the Parade Will Be Formed.

The preparations for the parade on St. Patrick's day have been completed and Grand Marshal Daniel O'Connell Tracy has issued his order to the various societies that will participate, directing them where to assemble and how to form in order to assemble the quick formation of the column and an early start. His order begins with a direction to all societies to be at the place of rendezvous at 1:30 o'clock on Tuesday, March 17. The Division Marshals are directed to notify the Society Marshals to proceed at once to take up the collection for the orphans. No collections will be permitted after the procession moves. Grand Marshal Tracy is determined to make the procession a handsome one and he has explicitly directed that all carriages must be driven in the rear of the marching column and that each society will be allowed not more than two carriages for officers and visitors. The procession will be headed by an escort of police, and the order of formation will be as follows:

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Grand Marshal and Staff.
Division Marshals.
Society Marshals.
Miscellaneous Division.
Musical Bands.
Associations of Divisions.

The Walsh Zouaves will form on the east side of Twelfth street, right resting on the west side of Chestnut street.

The various companies of the Knights of Father Mathew will form on the west side of Twelfth street, right resting on the left of the Old Temperance Society. All other temperance societies will form on the west side of Twelfth street, right resting on the left of the Knights of Father Mathew.

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